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MASSACHUSETTS STATE CONVENTION.

Militant Socialists Gather, Consider, Resolve and Set Up a Ticket.

Thomas Curran Summoned to Make Good His Charges.

HE APPEARS AND RUNS AWAY.

Important Documents For the History of the Labor Movement—Platform Declaration—Trust Plank—S. T. & L. A.—Social Democratic Treachery Exposed—The Curran Campaign of Slander Documentarily Pronounces Its Own Break-Down—Attitude of the Massachusetts S. L. P. on the Subject.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 2.—The State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party was called to order by Secretary Mayo of the State Committee at Paine Memorial Hall, at 11 a. m. yesterday, and continued in session until this afternoon.

M. T. Berry was elected temporary chairman, and C. T. Walker temporary secretary. The committee on credentials reported twenty-three delegates from sixteen sections: Boston, 3; Lynn, 2; Salem, 1; Lawrence, 2; Lowell, 2; Haverhill, 1; Cambridge, 1; Somerville, 1; Malden, 1; Fall River, 2; Medford, 1; Everett, 2; Holyoke, 1; Springfield, 1; Worcester, 1; Woburn, 1. A permanent organization was effected with Thos. F. Brennan, of Salem, as permanent chairman, and Walker as permanent secretary.

The following State ticket was nominated:

For Governor—
Michael T. Berry, of Haverhill.
For Lieutenant-Governor—
Thos. F. Brennan, of Salem.
For Secretary of State—
Jeremiah O'Fihelly, of Abington.
For Treasurer and Receiver General—
Frederick A. Nagler, of Springfield.
For Attorney General—
John A. Henley, of Lynn.
For Auditor—
Chas. Stoeber, of Adams.

Among the more important acts of the convention was the passing of a censure upon the State Committee for issuing the leaflet on the teamsters' strike in Boston and vicinity without any statement concerning the S. T. & L. A., and for having failed to take action against the assumption by the Social Democratic party of the name of "Socialist" party; also the adoption of the following platform and resolutions:

PLATFORM:

The Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts, in convention assembled, hereby reasserts its unfaltering allegiance to the principles of the Socialist Labor Party, and to its tactics as promulgated at the last national convention, and our unfaltering conviction, both that the safety of the country depends upon the overthrow of the capitalist system, and that the deed of redemption depends upon the action of the working class marching by the light of its class interests under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party.

To the Massachusetts division of this working class we appeal again, and do so with increasing confidence.

Our confidence increases because it cannot have escaped the workingmen that all the prognostics made by the Socialist Labor Party have been verified by subsequent events.

On the other hand all the prognostics and promises made either by the Republican or Democratic Party, or by the stool pigeon of both, the Social Democratic, now so-called "Socialist party," have proven false. Moreover, the fact stands out clearer every day that the Republican and Democratic parties, with their court injunctions and militia riots in the conflicts of capitalists and workingmen, are out and out political agencies of the capitalist class; while, on the other hand, the armory-building record, the record of granting franchises to the capitalists, and the repeated appearance of its candidates on the tickets of the capitalist parties, attest ever more amply the kinship of the said Social Democracy, alias "Socialist party," with the Democratic and Republican parties of capitalism.

Therefore, the Socialist Labor Party calls upon the working class to display their recognition of the above facts by repudiating all the above named allies of the common enemy, the capitalist class, and refusing to be further deluded by any bait, however alluring, held out by them, and marching on election day as a body, conscious of their class interests, vote for the ticket of the party which truly and uncompromisingly stands for the interests of the working class, and the working class alone, the Socialist Labor Party.

ON THE COAL TRUST.

Recent events in the coal mines, and, as a result thereof, throughout the land are just now confirming in singular manner the soundness of Socialist Labor Party reasoning.

The miner, ill-paid and engaged in a dangerous trade, is demanding better conditions, and his demands are resisted with cool insolence by the very capitalists whom his unpaid labor has enriched, and whom his political support enables to now bayonet him into submission.

The Socialist Labor Party has ever warned the workingman that politics and wages are inseparable, and it has ever warned them that their condition was bound to grow ever worse under capitalism.

To support capitalism at the polls and then resist its natural effects in the shop is so contradictory a conduct that none but the sad experiences now being made by the miners can flow therefrom.

On the other hand, the economic tyranny wielded by what is called the "coal trust," and under which the people at large are now groaning, is, as has ever been pointed out by the Socialist Labor Party, an inevitable result of the system of private ownership in the land needed to work on, and the tools needed to work with.

The coal trust, like all other trusts or concentrated contrivances of production, must either own the people or the people must own it. There is no middle way.

The Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts, in convention assembled, therefore calls upon the working class of the State to stop tinkering at what cannot be mended, and can only be ended; to stop allowing themselves to be led by the nose by designing political agents of their skinners; and to join us at the ballot box to wrench the political power from the class that fosters the tyranny of the trusts, and to place that power in the hands of the working class, to the end that they may raise the Socialist commonwealth, where he who works shall live, and he who will not work shall suffer the penalty.

ON THE S. T. & L. A.

Resolved, That we, the members of the S. L. P., of Massachusetts, in convention assembled, endorse the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and recognize it as an indispensable adjunct in the deadly conflict between the working class and the capitalist class, and that we urgently impress upon the members of the Socialist Labor Party the necessity of ceaseless propaganda for the S. T. & L. A., and that we expect them to join the local trade or mixed alliances which may already exist in their respective localities, and promote the formation of such alliances where none have yet been established; and be it further

Resolved, That we call upon all members of the Socialist Labor Party to refrain from in any way supporting the "organised scabbery" of the land, viz.: The trade union, pure and simple.

A SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC TREASON TO THE WORKING CLASS.

Whereas, Among the so-called "labor bills," introduced by the Social Democrat Carey in the Massachusetts Legislature, was one "To make picketing legal;" and

Whereas, With his consent, knowledge and connivance, said bill was so amended as to render it valueless, and even to make the existing laws on the subject more severe upon the working class; and

Whereas, He now goes before the workers and claims the said law to be a "victory for labor;" therefore be it

Resolved, That we call the attention of the working class to this fresh proof of the close kinship of the Social Democracy, alias "Socialist" party, with the capitalist parties, whose bunco steering game consists largely in causing anti-labor legislation to be passed, and then turning around and proclaiming such legislation to be "labor victories," when, in fact, they are only so many fresh links to the chain that enthrals the workers to the idlers' class.

ON SECTION MINNEAPOLIS.

Whereas, Section Minneapolis, Minn., has adopted a resolution which appears in The Weekly People of last August 30, and is as follows:

"Whereas, Section Minneapolis has received a statement from the N. E. C., in reply to the circular from Julian Pierce, which purports to be a full and complete statement of the condition of The Daily People;

"Resolved, That the said statement is not full in that it does not give all the liabilities of The Daily People, nor does it give any clear idea of its resources; and said statement is, therefore, unsatisfactory."

Therefore, Be it resolved by this convention of the S. L. P. of Massachusetts, that the secretary of the S. E. C. of this State be instructed to communicate with Section Minneapolis and inquire which is the liability which it declares that the statement from the N. E. C. on the condition of The Daily People does not give; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution and the answer of Section Minneapolis be published in The Daily and The Weekly People.

ON THE CURRAN CAMPAIGN OF SLANDER.

The editor of The People having appeared in the convention hall on the first day of the sessions, it was decided by the delegates that the convention avail itself of the opportunity of obtaining some light on the charges which Thomas Curran, in the capacity of one of a committee of three of the S. L. P. of Rhode Island, had drawn up and circulated in print against the national officers of the S. L. P., and the many other charges which he had retailed by word of mouth to several delegates of the convention. To this end a resolution (embodied in the document below) was adopted, summoning Curran to appear before the convention, and, facing the editor of The People, make good his charges, and a committee of two—Henley and Eustis, of Lynn, was commissioned to proceed to Providence and carry the summons to Curran. The next morning the committee appeared before the convention with Curran, whom they brought along from Providence. Curran then read to the convention the following letter, signed by himself:

Boston, Mass., Sept. 1, 1902.

To the State Convention of the S. L. P. of Massachusetts:

I have received from your committee a copy of the resolution passed at your session of August 30, 1902, reading as follows:

"Aug. 31, 1902.

"Massachusetts State Convention, S. L. P.

"Whereas, A representative of the 'managing powers' has dropped in upon us; and,

"Whereas, You, Thomas Curran, have made certain charges against those 'powers'; be it therefore

"Resolved, That we, the delegates to this, the tenth annual convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts, summon you to appear before this body, and, facing a representative of the 'managing powers,' make good your charges.

(Signed) "C. F. Walker, Sec'y.
"Thomas F. Brennan, Secretary.
"Chairman.

"This resolution was carried by the convention.

(Signed) "C. F. Walker, Sec'y.
"Paine Hall, Appleton street, Boston."

Your committee found me late last night, after I had gone to bed. We conferred together, and I stated I would not come before you to engage in a personal controversy with any one, and especially on a matter ON WHICH YOU HAVE HAD AMPLE INFORMATION. I have acted for the S. L. P. of R. I. in making charges against the managing powers. BOTH SIDES HAVE BEEN HEARD. Statements and counter statements have been issued. THE TIME FROM THE OPENING OF THE CONTROVERSY TO THE PRESENT TIME HAS BEEN MORE THAN SUFFICIENT FOR THE FACTS TO BE ASCERTAINED.

The facts have come out so that all interested should have by this time come to a decision, and, moreover, the sections you represent have already taken sides for the managing powers or for Rhode Island, either by positive action or by silence. THERE IS NOTHING TO BE GAINED BY A DISCUSSION SUCH AS YOUR RESOLUTION SUGGESTS, and all this I have put at length in an informal manner before your committee.

As they seem to think the intent of your body was, in the hurry of the situation, produced by the dropping in upon you of a representative of the managing powers, but rather contemplated the obtaining of information on the quetsion of the necessity of a national convention of the S. L. P. of the United States, and I consented to come here to state Rhode Island's position and views. I am here for that purpose only and request prompt advice from your body as to whether you wish to see me or listen to me under the circumstances, as I have broken engagements and deferred work that calls for attention on Labor Day.

Fraternally,
Thomas F. Curran.

(N. B.—The passages underscored are not underscored in the original.)

Upon the reading of the above, Delegate Berry moved that, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the convention, Curran be given the floor to make good his charges.

The editor of The People, being given the floor, warned the convention not to adopt such a motion, because, little as such was the object of the mover, the motion would afford Curran a pretext to carry out the plan which peeped through his letter, to wit, to crawl out. Curran should be told to speak on the lines chosen by himself, the necessity for a special convention. He could not speak on that and yet avoid making good, or at least, referring to his charges. The Curran demand for a special national convention was wholly based on those charges. His side affected to want a convention in order to consider his charges. How did it sound to hear him now say that "ample information" was now in; that "both sides have been heard" and that, therefore, "nothing is to be gained by such a discussion?" This was a dead give-away. If all information was in and discussion was now superfluous, what did he want a convention for? (Applause.) Why still seek, as he was doing, to drive the party to the heavy expense of a convention? Why not poll the party's vote, especially seeing that the decision of the convention would any how have to be submitted to a general vote of the party? Moreover, the claim that "both sides had been heard" was a bit of brazen Jesuitism. Beginning with Curran himself, not a man in the hall but knew that the national officers had not been heard; no "counter statements" had been issued by them to printed charges; in fact, none could have been issued, because the bulk of his "charges" are only conclusions or are so indefinite that they all need proving. How, for instance, could the editor of The People answer the "charge" that he had "suppressed from the editorial staff of The People able men equipped with international information," without the name of even one of these "eminently fit" personages having been given in the charges? Moreover, Curran knew that his printed charges stood on crippled legs and needed crutches, and he had been furnishing them with crutches in the shape of word of mouth charges that he had been retailing behind doors. At least two delegates to the convention were there present (Sweeny, of Fall River, and French, of Lawrence), on whom such dark lantern methods had been practised by Curran. (The charge was made to them that the financial statement of The Daily People business manager issued by the N. E. C., was untrue in two respects; first, in that in the total of the loan indebtedness the $500 loan of the Providence Textile Union was not included; a false charge, the sum is included; and, second, in that the $25 salary of the editor of The People was being "saved," he being on his vacation, a triple false charge; the salary of the editor is $15, and not $25, as Curran well knows; the $15 were not saved during his vacation, because a substitute, absolutely needed, was drawing the pay; lastly, the said salary could not have been "saved" from the said financial statement for the simple reason that the statement expressly says that it is for the "fourteen weeks beginning March 22;" the editor's vacation having begun only on June 1, it could not have been saved but for four of the fourteen weeks covered by the report. It was also whispered by Curran, in true Forker style, that "it would be found through this controversy that Kuhn and De Leon had 'bank books.'") Has the other side been heard on these gossiped slanders? No wonder Curran seeks to escape from making good his charges. He knows that these two delegates are present, that he can't dodge now, and that he and his charges could be nailed on the spot. He should not be given a pretext to crawl out; let him explain on what ground he is affecting to want a special national convention. A last week's decision of his coadjutors, the State Committee of Pennsylvania, throws light upon this. De Leon said he had in his satchel right there an authentic, signed copy of the minutes of that State Committee for August 24, in which it decides to submit to a general vote of the Pennsylvania membership the question shall the party in Pennsylvania withdraw from the national organization? (sensation in the hall and Curran squirms) and the vote to close on September 12—mark you, three days before the national vote closes on what they claim they desire for the party's welfare, the holding of a special national convention! Does not this throw light upon the sincerity of their special convention pretences. Curran should be told to go ahead and speak.

Delegate Berry insisted on his motion saying that if Curran crawled out so much the worse for him. Other delegates expressed similar views, and the Berry motion was carried.

Berry then made a second motion, one to regulate the proceedings. While the chair was stating the motion, Curran interrupted him, and the chair vainly rapped for order to state the motion, Curran was shouting. A general hubbub arose. Curran became violent, declared he would not speak and marched out of the hall, while from several parts of the hall voices called out to him: "Cur!" "Jesuit!" "Coward!"

Order having been restored, a resolution from Section Haverhill on the Curran disturbances, which had been laid over until he should appear and make his charges good, was then recommitted with instruction that it be "brought up to date." In the afternoon session the resolution was reported back and adopted unanimously. It is as follows:

Whereas: It is clear to us that an attempt is being made by certain crooked and disgruntled individuals to scuttle the Socialist movement in this country, by issuing so-called "statements" full of malicious lies and insinuations and other sharp practices, and Jesuitic tricks, and by forming an organization within the Socialist Labor Party for the purpose of creating suspicions in the minds of the party members against the National Executive Committee, the National Secretary, and the Editor of The Daily People, and other loyal comrades and also for the purpose of destroying the striking arm of the S. L. P.—The Daily People—and for concocting various other schemes against the interests of the Socialist Labor Party; and

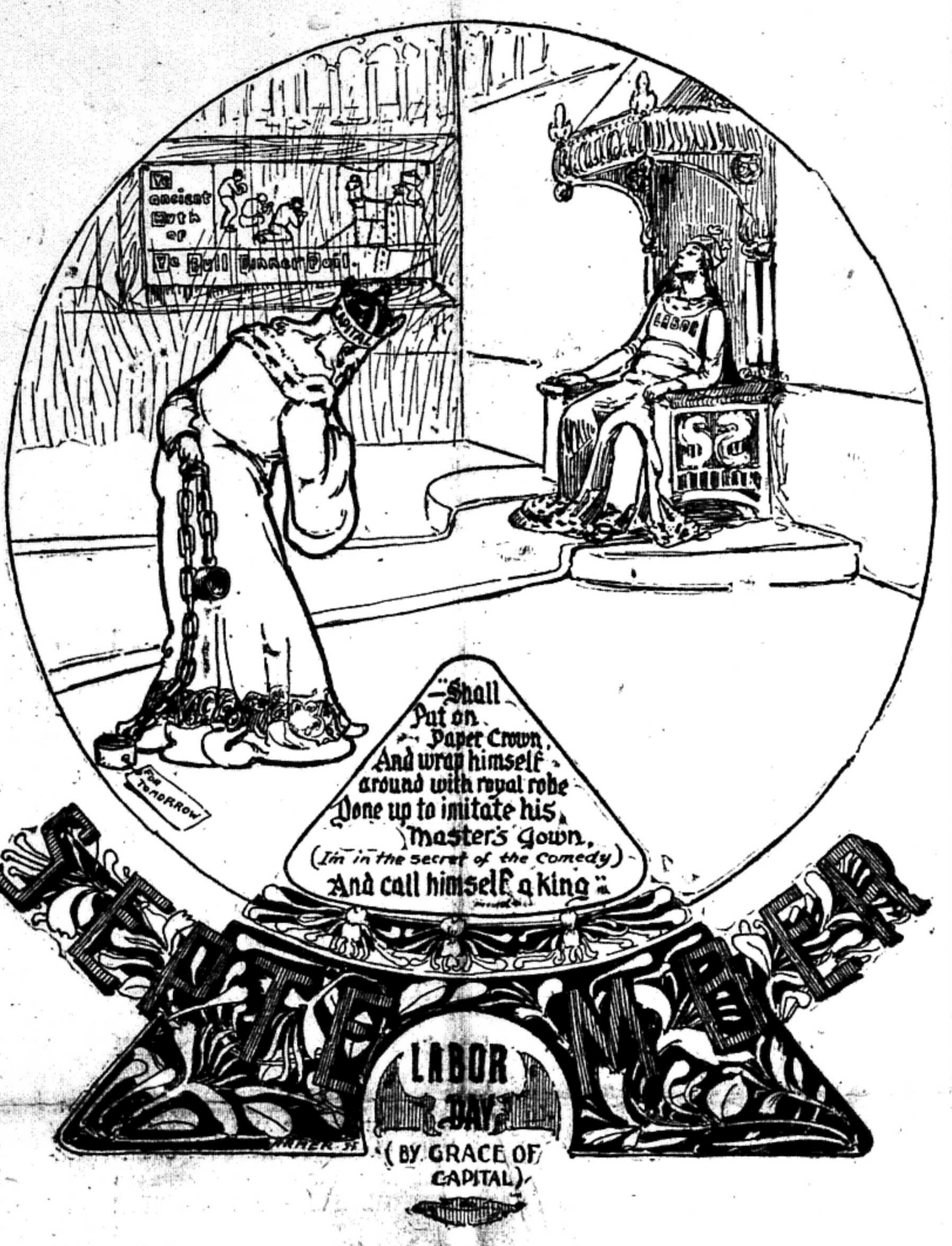
Whereas, This impression receives strong confirmation from the action of the State Committee of Pennsylvania, located in Pittsburg (and a militant in the above named dark manoeuvers against the party), by deciding on August 24 to issue a call for a general vote of the party membership of their state on whether they shall withdraw from the national organization, and by making that vote close on September 12, that is, two days before the vote closes on whether the special national convention, pretended to be wanted by the same individuals, shall be held; and

Whereas, Final and conclusive proof of the crookedness of said conspiracy was furnished to this convention by Thomas Curran, who, summoned to face the editor of The Daily People, dodged and cowardly slunk away; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts in convention assembled, does most emphatically condemn the actions of Julian Pierce, Thomas Curran, Lucien Sanial, Benjamin F. Kinard, Wm. J. Eberle, Peter Dam and all other lesser lights in this movement against the S. L. P. and those who take sides with them as being traitorous to the working class; and be it further

Resolved, That we do most heartily endorse the action of the National Executive Committee in adopting the measures that they have so far taken in suppressing this outrageous latter-day Kangaroo movement; that we pledge our undivided support to our national officers in whatever measures that are necessary for them to adopt in ridding the party of all traitors; and that we pledge to the proletariat of the state and country our eternal vigilance against all machinations of the capitalist class against the integrity of the S. L. P.

The convention closed amid great enthusiasm, and the delegates proceeded to the picnic of the Scandinavian Party members, which was being held to raise funds for the party and The Daily People.



McGILLS' "LABOR PARTY."

Dissappointed Fakir Organizes It To Sandbag Democrats.

Special to the Daily People.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 26.—A visit to the meeting of the new "United Labor (Fakirs') Party" might not be altogether devoid of interest to the readers of The Daily and Weekly People.

The readers of The People may not be aware of the fact yet, but the wave of the "Independent Labor Party" movement has struck this city too.

How it happened to strike Louisville was in this wise. The last legislature of Kentucky, as a sap to "organized labor" passed an anti-child labor law; and also created two offices for the benefit of the labor leaders, the offices of Factory Inspector and Assistant Factory Inspector.

The first of these offices was to pay a salary of $1,200 a year. "Organized labor" maintained a lobby at Frankfort, the State capital, for several weeks to lobby for the passage of these laws. James McGill, editor of the Journal of Labor, and president of the State Federation of Labor, was the chief lobbyist, and he had his eye on the factory inspectorship all the time, and was laying his wires, like the typical fakir he is, to land that political job; but he didn't.

The Courier-Journal had a man for the place of Factory Inspector, Andy Ludwig, a clerk in the office of the Democratic county Assessor. McGill had had himself endorsed by the Central Labor Union of Louisville and Paducah for this office, and while McGill was pulling the wires for this political job, he wrote in the American Federationist the following servile endorsement of the governor of Kentucky: "Gov. J. C. W. Beckham has proved himself the best friend organized labor has ever had in this State. He helped us in no small degree in our work while in Frankfort."—See "American Federationist" for May, page 248, second column.

Ludwig got the appointment and immediately McGill sees the necessity of "organized labor" going in for "independent political action." And again he sets his little machine in motion and behold! there blossoms forth at once the "United Labor Party."

Well, on arrival at the hall on the evening of Tuesday, August 12, one of the first men I met was Mr. H. Moorman, formerly expelled from the S. L. P., and later one of the charter members of the Debs party and later still member of the Polynomial party.

I asked Moorman whether he had left the "Socialist(?) Party" and joined this new movement and he promptly answered that he had. "The Socialist movement," he said, "was too slow." He was in for getting something now.

There were about forty men present, including the newspaper men. I walked up close to the front and took a chair by one of the "rank and file" to watch the proceedings.

I asked one of the delegates near me, whether John Young, president of the Barbers' Union, and member of the legislature by the grace of the Democratic party, was in the new party and he assured me "No, he is a member of the Democratic machine." Asked whether Herman Christen, secretary of the Cigarmakers' Union, and Humphrey Knecht, member of the Typographical Union, and both members of the City Council, elected on the Democratic ticket, were in the new "labor" party, he answered "They are laying low and saying nothing at present. They are waiting to see how the thing is going to pan out."

I also noticed C. E. Shipherd, Republican politician and office-seeker, who was last year turned down by boss Sopp in the former's race for Clerk of the City Court, taking quite a conspicuous part in the proceedings.

Here Gus. L. Heicken, one of Fakir McGill's lieutenants, arose and moved "that we now go into executive session." The motion was carried unanimously and the writer and the newspaper men present left the hall.

Interesting developments are looked for before the campaign is many weeks old. The Evening Post and Louisville Commercial, Republican organs, seem to be nursing the new party with quite a maternal interest.

To the Socialist the whole purpose of the new party is quite apparent. The labor fakirs are simply playing a game of political sandbagging. They are merely trying to sandbag the Democratic party into giving a few of their number some additional political jobs. More later.

Iwill Watchem.

SECTION HARTFORD, CONN.

Section Hartford, Conn., has changed its next regular meeting, and instead of Wednesday, September 3, the meeting will take place on Wednesday, September 10.

James B. Williams, Organizer.

All organizations and comrades who hold tickets of the Arbeiter Zeitung excursion are urgently requested to settle their accounts at once.

Louis Pomeranz,
Secretary Arbeiter Zeitung Auxiliary Association.

N. Y. STATE CONVENTION.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC, EARNEST AND DETERMINED GATHERING OF CLASS-CONSCIOUS PROLETARIAT.

Decisive Action and Little Talk the Keynote of its Sessions—The Resolutions on Party Matters, Press and S. T. and L. A.—A Vigorous Campaign Inaugurated.

Special to the Daily People.

Utica, N. Y., Aug. 31.—It was the unanimous opinion of the delegates present at the State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, which adjourned last night, that it was a success in every respect. Many of the delegates who were present at the preceding convention declared the convention just held compared favorably in representation, personnel, and accomplishments with its predecessor. The convention was an earnest, enthusiastic and solid gathering of the class-conscious proletariat of the State.

Sharpe's Hall, the scene of the convention, is located in the heart of the city. It was draped in honor of the occasion with the flag of international Socialism and the Stars and Stripes, while portraits of Marx, Lassalle, Bebel and Liebnecht were also conspicuous. Many local comrades were in attendance and helped to augment the numbers of those present.

There was little oratory of the regulation order during the proceedings. Formal speeches were cut out and whatever was said was to the point and in earnest. The convention realized that time and circumstances called for decisive action and little talk.

Comrade Charles Corregan, of Syracuse, made an able chairman. His prompt, clear-cut handling of the gavel did much to facilitate the work of the convention. Comrade F. E. Passano, of Troy, performed the work of secretary very acceptably.

The delegates present and the districts they represented were as follows: Boris Reinstein, Emanuel Hark, and William S. Paterson, Erie County; Anton Metzler and Charles Ruby, Monroe County; William McArdle, John M. Grady, Charles H. Corregan, Onondago County; F. W. Garret, Oneida County; Christian Rossbach, Gloversville; Frank L. Brannick, Auburn; Harry Kruse, Schenectady; Arthur Playford, Amsterdam; Frank E. Passanno, Troy; Louis F. Alrutz and Patrick Burke, Albany; Peter Jacobson, Westchester County; August Gilhaus, Justus Ebert, Daniel De Leon, Edward Schmidt, James L. Hunter, Edward C. Schmidt, L. Whithelaw, Timothy Walsh, Joseph Scheurer, Samuel Winawer, Henry Kuhn, John H. Kinneally, Section New York.

The nominations were easily filled and there were often many candidates for the same office. Corregan was nominated for both governor and lieutenant-governor, but declined both, saying that he did not believe in perpetual gubernatorial candidates. When he finally made it clear that he would not run, and as a consequence was not nominated, he facetiously remarked that he would issue a statement telling the reasons why he wasn't given a candidacy that he did not want.

During nominations, considerable sentiment was expressed against the nomination of any but members of the wage-working class.

Discussion was most rife during the presentation of resolutions. Section Rensselaer offered resolutions directed against "grafting" and "grafters" as follows:

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED BY SECTION RENSSELAER COUNTY.

Resolved, That speakers and organizers sent out by the S. L. P., State of New York, for the purpose of propaganda and who are paid by the State Committee S. L. P. be paid according to the following. In case the organizer or speaker sent out be a single man, he shall receive the sum of no more than $12 per week and railroad fare; should the organizer or speaker be a married man, the sum paid to him shall not exceed $18 per week and railroad fare.

By Delegate, Section Rensselaer,
F. E. Passouno.

The committee on platform and resolutions recommended that it be left to the State Committee to exercise its judgment in each case.

A resolution endorsing The Daily People Auxiliary League and urging sections and branches to join it, was adopted unanimously. It reads as follows:

RESOLUTION ON DAILY PEOPLE AUXILIARY LEAGUE.

Whereas, We have noted with much gratification that our national organ, The Daily People, under its new management is making rapid headway; and,

Whereas, Much more could be accomplished in the direction of building up the paper, in circulation, editorial efficiency, size, and in even other ways, were the hands of the management freed from the task of covering the payments still due on the plant, which payments the paper cannot reasonably be expected to earn for years to come; and

Whereas, Strenuous efforts are now being made by enemies from outside of the Socialist Labor Party and by traitors from within, to hamper the growth of The Daily People, cut off the support of the membership with the ulterior aim to destroy this weapon of the S. L. P., so dearly bought, so effective an aid of party propaganda and so full of potential power; and

Whereas, An effort has been made by members of the S. L. P. in New York City, to lift this burden from the shoulders of the management by forming an auxiliary body, known as The Daily People Auxiliary League, the members of which agree to contribute $1 per week for fifty weeks to a fund to be devoted to meet the payments on The Daily People plant as fast as these fall due; and

Whereas, The said league, while having done effective work in the past, as is exemplified by the amount already raised (over $1000), finds that the growth of membership is not sufficiently rapid to effectively relieve the management and clear the road for further progress; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention of the S. L. P., of the State of New York, call upon the sections and branches of the party to enroll, as rapidly as possible, in The Daily People Auxiliary League, each of them to assume the payment of $1 per week for fifty weeks in accordance with the plan of the league.

The resolutions causing the most discussion bore on the resolutions of Section Buffalo on the opposition within the party. The discussion was carried on in a liberal, though earnest spirit, and the entire matter was well-ventilated. Though the resolutions do not place the convention on record against the holding of a special national convention, the sentiment of the delegates was against such a convention. The resolutions were as follows:

RESOLUTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PLATFORM AND RESOLUTIONS OF SECTION BUFFALO ON THE OPPOSITION IN THE PARTY.

The Socialist Labor Party of the State of New York, in convention assembled, at Utica, on this 30th day of August, after mature, calm and serious consideration of the declaration by Section Buffalo, and printed in The Daily People of the 28th inst., to the effect that a serious condition now confronts the Party, takes the following stand:

Within the last twelve months four "Statements" have been fired at the Party. The first of the serial was the "Hickey Special," the second proceeded from Julian Pierce, the third from the Curran-Reid-Keiser Committee of Rhode Island, and the fourth from "31 active and loyal members of Section New York."

In spepecifically taking up only the second and third of the series, Section Buffalo no doubt considered that the other two were effectively disposed of. The opinion is correct. As to the first, it reeled in alcoholism, and as to the fourth, it was but a rehash of the second and third, only that the matter rehashed now bore the brand of forgery and was dished up in the sauce of the ridiculous. It bore the brand of forgery for this reason: Two different sets were circulated; one set for consumption in New York, the other set for outside consumption. The first set bore among the thirty-one signers the signature of "William Sauter," the second set that of "Joseph Sauter." There is no "William Sauter" in Section Greater New York; that signature is false; there is a Joseph Sauter, and his name on that "Statement" is without his knowledge and consent and against his will; that signature is a forgery. Moreover the circumstances that the roll of the thirty-one is embellished by the name of J. Bernstein, the laughing stock of Section Greater New York, with a known grievance against the editor of The People for his refusing any longer to put into presentable sequence and language and publish the productions of the said Bernstein, the said fourth "Statement" was doused with the ridiculous, besides having the mark of forgery. Accordingly, in disposing, as Section Buffalo does, of the second and third "Statements' by "emphatically repudiating" them, and by justly branding them as "dastardly," "treasonable," "reckless and vicious," "anarchistic" and as acts intended "to bring about the forcible downfall of The Daily People, contrary to the intention of the majority of Party members to continue its publication," Section Buffalo quite clearly indicates that it is not these "Statements" that cause it to consider serious the situation now confronting the Party. Seeing Section Buffalo does consider the situation serious, it follows that its views on the situation are influenced to a considerable extent by the letters of B. F. Keinard and Lucien Sanial recently published. Is this attitude of Section Buffalo justified?

Even a cursory examination of these Keinard and Sanial letters reveals all the features of the second and third Statements which earned for these the sledge hammer blows with which Section Buffalo demolished them and cast them aside as unworthy of affecting the conduct of the Party membership. A closer examination of the said Keinard and Sanial letters, however, brings out the fact that the infamy of the serial of four statements pales by the light of the infamy of these letters.

Beginning with the Hickey Statement down to the Statement of the thirty-one, there is, in the midst of all the mild conclusions dished up, some attempt at presenting some semblance of allegations of facts. Hickey does so; Pierce pads his "Statement" with documents, and however irrelevant these are to what he seeks to prove, the effort is there to present facts; the Curran-Reid-Keiser Statement follows closely in the Pierce footprints; and even "The Thirty-one" do not neglect the point. The Keinard and Sanial letters, evidently written for publication and published by their associates, wholly ignore the requirement. They merely fling out their conclusions; these they seek to superimpose upon Party membership without furnishing the slightest allegation of fact to enable the membership to judge as to the correctness of the conclusions. These conclusions are in the nature of sacrosanct decrees, not requiring proof to be accepted. Everyday mortals recognize the need of facts, at least the allegation of such, to steady their conclusions. Keinard and Sanial are above such requirements. Is not the former a "Twentieth Century Socialist," and is not the latter a decrier of leadership"?

Nor yet is this feature of the letters the worst. None of the "Statement" issuers turned tail. Hickey had already been expelled from the Party when he issued his "Statement;" Pierce remained in the Party when he hurled his "Statement," and even hinted darkly at bringing charges before the Party; Curran, Reid, Keiser held on to their membership and express a desire to "substantiate;" even "the Thirty-One" did not show the white feather by resigning the moment of firing their shot. Not so with Sanial and Keinard: they shot off their denunciatory conclusions and—ran away. They simultaneously resigned irrevacably! Obviously, if the serial of four "Statements" deserved not the attention of Section Buffalo, then the infinitely baser Keinard and Sanial letters are entitled to no better consideration. Obviously also, seeing that Section Buffalo does consider these letters to have strongly contributed towards creating a serious condition in the Party, its reason must be something separate and apart from the Keinard and Sanial performance itself. What can that something be? The answer is not far to look for. It is the circumstance that these were two members whom the Party had trusted and raised to distinction. Now, then, for this very reason we hold a view exactly the reverse of that advanced by Section Buffalo. To hold as Section Buffalo does amounts to holding that the man, whom the Party once raises to distinction, ever after has the Party at his mercy: whenever, due to any of the thousand and one ills that flesh is heir to and that participants in a movement such as this are peculiarly exposed to, such a man suffers shipwreck, the Party is on the breakers. We cannot share such a frame of mind. No doubt the situation created by Benjamin F. Keinard and Lucien Sanial is serious—for themselves; not for the Party. Well did the latter cast his own horoscope and that of his train band when he said: "Every bad tendency will run its course to death and Socialism will survive; then, woe to the men whose petty interests, mean ambitions and vile intrigues arrested its progress and smirched its name."

The following resolutions in favor of the S. T. & L. A. were adopted:

"Believing, as we do, in the economic organization of the working class, in order that the working class may resist the aggressions of capital in the shop, factory and mine, from day to day, and improve its conditions when circumstances permit, while at the same time becoming practically conversant with the class struggle and the principles of collective interest, we also reaffirm our undivided belief in the S. T. & L. A. We recognize that the S. T. & L. A. is the only organization on the economic field that stands for resistance to capitalist aggression and the betterment of the working class, while demanding for that class all that it produces, and the abolition of capitalism at the ballot box by voting for the Socialist Labor Party.

"We urge Party members and Sections throughout the State to exert themselves in favor of the S. T. & L. A. and do all in their power to advance its interests and increase its membership to the end that it may combat the pernicious influence of the pure and simple unions, which delude the workers economically, while selling him out politically."

The State Committee was instructed to draw up a platform adapted to the issues of the campaign as soon as they are announced by the old party conventions.

The report and recommendations of the State Executive Committee took up most of the evening session. The report was very exhaustive and important, treating every phase of its activity for the past two years and dealing with the Hickey-Vogt and other episodes. The recommendations of the State Executive Committee, inaugurating a vigorous campaign by means of pamphlets, The Daily and Weekly People, and the placing of two organizers including the candidate for governor, Daniel De Leon, in the field, were adopted unanimously. The State Executive Committee was instructed to issue leaflets in English, Jewish, Italian and Polish, and provide for their systematic and thorough distribution.

The basis of representation at the national convention was then established as follows: Westchester County and Greater New York, one half the delegates, the remaining half to be divided among the rest of the State.

The State Committee was instructed to devise ways and means to create a mileage fund for the purpose of securing the representation of all the sections at future conventions.

After deciding to call the next State convention in New York City in case the next national convention is held there, and in Troy, should the next national convention not be held in New York City, the convention adjourned, with rousing cheers for the S. L. P.

The convention elicited comment in the capitalist press of Utica, one newspaper expressing surprise that it was composed of clean-shaven, active and energetic men who did not look at all like anarchists!

RESOLUTIONS OF SECTION MADISON COUNTY.

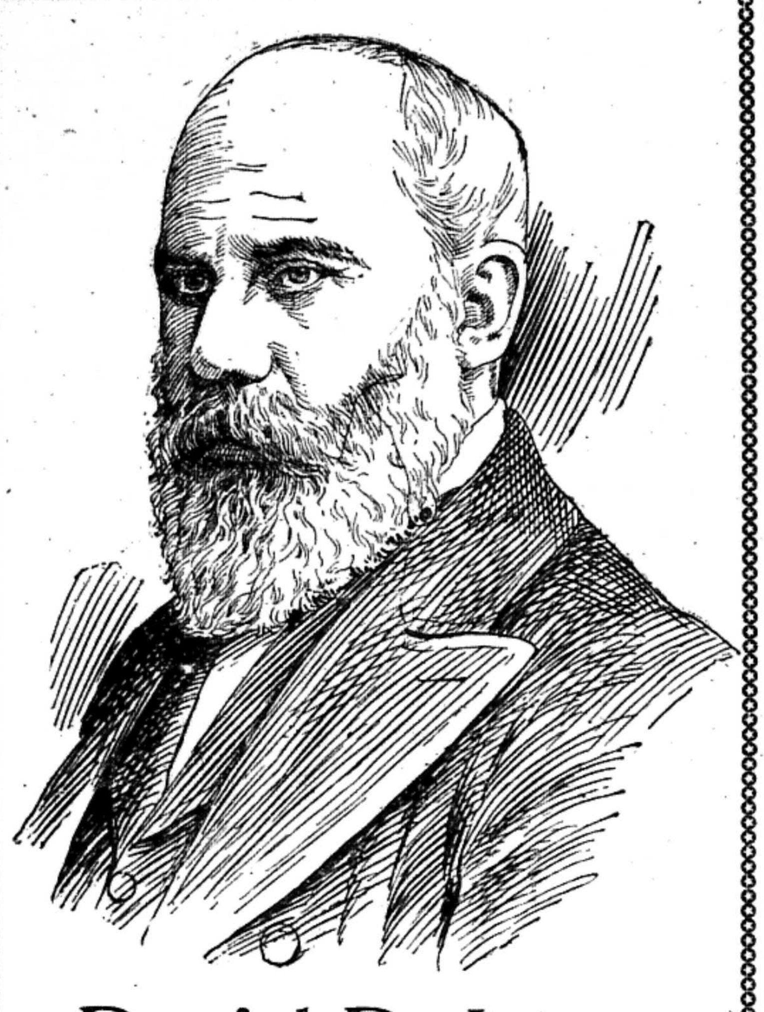
Whereas, There have been and are now certain conspirators boring from within the Socialist Labor Party, seeking to disrupt it, or rather take a slice off and leap therewith as was done in 1899, scheming to set themselves up as a part of "the managing powers," not enough jobs to go around, hence these grafters are left, consequently they lampoon.

Whereas, In 1899 it reached from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but this time from Rhode Island to Chicago—strength for leaping growing weaker; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That Section Madison County, Illinois, in as strong a manner as possible, pronounce censure upon Pierce and his lampoon; Curran, his crowd and their lampoon; Section Chicago and their resolutions, and all those who endorse them; and in as strong a manner, we endorse the actions of the N. E. C., and National Secretary, also General Committee of Section New York for their conduct toward the same—except in one point, namely the call for a vote on special National convention, thereby giving them a partial recognition.

Section meeting, Aug. 17, 1902.

Signed:
Will W. Cox, Organizer.
Chas. Edie, Secretary.



Daniel De Leon.

NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

THE TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR
DANIEL DE LEON OF NEW YORK
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR
NORMAN S. BURNHAM OF TROY
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE
BORIS REINSTEIN OF BUFFALO
FOR COMPTROLLER
PETER JACOBSON OF YONKERS
FOR STATE TREASURER
CHARLES A. RUBY OF ROCHESTER
FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL
JOHN E. WALLACE OF SCHENECTADY
FOR STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR
JOHN M. GRADY OF SYRACUSE
ASSOCIATE JUDGE COURT OF APPEALS
ANTON METZLER OF ROCHESTER

Special to the Daily People.

Utica, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The State convention of the Socialist Labor Party opened here to-day in Sharp's Hall, at 2.30 p. m. Charles H. Corregan, of Syracuse, was chosen temporary chairman, and F. C. Passano, of Troy, temporary secretary; Joseph Scheurer, of New York, temporary sergeant-at-arms.

There were not set speeches, but the convention at once got down to work. John Walsh and Borais Reinstein, of Buffalo, were elected a committee on credentials. They reported delegates entitled to a seat as follows

Buffalo, three; Rochester, two; Syracuse, three; Utica, one; Gloversville, one; Amsterdam, one; Schenectady, one; Troy, one; Albany, two; Westchester County, one; Auburn, one; New York City, eleven.

The temporary organization was then made permanent. The following committee on platform and resolutions was elected: De Leon, Metzler, Reinstein, McArdle and Scheurer.

Nominations were then made as given above.

After recess the committee on platform and resolutions reported. A resolution bearing on the resolution of Section Buffalo, on the opposition within the party, which placed the convention against the holding of a special national convention, created the most discussion. After all the delegates had expresed themselves fully, freely and exhaustively, the convention adopted the resolution.

A resolution endorsing The Daily People Auxiliary League was adopted.

New York City was chosen as the seat of the State Committee and Section New York was instructed to nominate fourteen members to be voted on by referendum vote.

The State Committee was instructed to draw up a platform adapted to the issues of the campaign as soon as they are announced by the old party conventions.

The convention was in session at a late hour to-night considering the report of the State Commitee and planning a vigorous campaign.

De Leon made the first speech of the campaign to-night at a meeting on the corner of Elizabeth and Genesee streets. Hunter, Gilhaus, Kuhn, Kinneally and Corregan also spoke. Another meeting at Franklin square was also addresed by the same speakers. The proceedings of the convention were marked with enthusiastic yet cool determination. The convention shows that the Socialist Labor Party of the State of New York is solid for the uncompromising overthrow of the capitalist system. Enlistment is for the war and the weak-kneed will not be allowed to hamper the onward march. Three cheers for the Socialist republic and the Socialist Labor Party that knows how to bring it about!

Section Minneapolis, Minn.
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An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.
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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
AND TAKE NO OTHER KIND.
Twenty-Five Cents a Bottle

MILITANTS AT WORK.

Lawrence Comrades Have Sleeves Rolled Up.

The Alliance Joins the Party in Work of Agitation—Teddy Visits the City and Lauds the Men Who Shoot—Other Items of Interest.

Special to the Daily People.

Lawrence, Mass., Aug. 30.—The Woolen and Worsted Weavers' Alliance, L. A. 373, S. T. and L. A., took a hand in the agitation work in this vicinity by holding a successful open-air meeting on Saturday evening at the corner of Mill and Essex streets.

At 8 p. m. Comrade Frank Worster, organizer of L. A. 373, mounted the box and introduced Samuel J. French, who spoke for twenty minutes, beginning with a brief review of the causes that led to the development of the "New Trades Unionism" and the launching of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and ending with an attack on the local fakirs of all shades, who, in press, pulpit and otherwise, have been attacking and maligning every representative of the S. T. and L. A. who has appeared here.

Of those fakirs he said: "We know well that in their vain endeavor to stem a tide that means their ultimate undoing it is not any particular man or men those vipers are seeking to attack, but the organization to which they belong and the principles which they represent.

"Like every other species of rat, those human rodents, of which society under the corrupt capitalist system is so productive, possess sufficient of the instinct of self-preservation to make them dread the approaching tidal wave of Socialist thought and action, because they fear, and we know that they will have to scamper before it for their lives or be overwhelmed by the inundation."

The chairman next introduced Stephen Surridge, of Lynn, who held the audience of over 200 in close attention until 10 o'clock.

The speaker clearly showed that the S. T. and L. A. and the S. L. P. are the logical outgrowth of the conditions existing under the capitalist system, and the only forms of organization which an honest workingman having any conception of conditions could consistently join.

He reviewed the history of pure and simple unionism, the fallacy of its principles in the face of modern industrial and political conditions, and the crookedness and corruption existing amongst its "labor fakirs."

Surridge also exposed the freaks and fakirs of the many-sided "Socialist Party," their connection with the pure and simple fakirs and general crookedness in the labor movement, and pointed out to the audience that the only hope of the workers lies in joining hands with the honest men in the ranks of the Alliance and S. L. P., and striking a blow at the capitalist system and its representatives in the only way in which it can be truly effective, viz.: by casting an S. L. P. ballot on election day.

Members of Section Lawrence, S. L. P., were on hand with copies of "What Means This Strike?" and the De Leon-Harriman debate, and sold eight of the former and four of the latter, besides some copies of The Weekly People. An S. L. P. meeting was announced for next Saturday, with John A. Henley as speaker.

The great and only "Teddy," President of the United States, lover of the "prosperous" working class, inventor of "spiked" clubs, etc., has come, displayed his front teeth, and gone on his way rejoicing.

Some folks are wondering whether the efforts of the middle-class city government to get the State to pay the expense of the salute fired by the local battery on his arrival, so as to lighten the cost of his reception to the "taxpayers," detracted anything from the "pleasure" of his visit.

Idle curiosity seemed to be the predominating feature of the large crowd that gathered at the station when the President's train pulled in, genuine enthusiasm being conspicuous by its absence.

Those who expected "Teddy" to display some ability as a speaker were disappointed, the only thing he displayed while on the platform being his "teeth."

His "speech" consisted of praising the G. A. R. men and the militia; the former for their past services, and the latter for their work in helping to give the Cubans and Filipinos a chance to enjoy "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." This closing paragraph of his speech is a sample: "You have brought self-governing individual freedom to the Filipinos of a kind that they could have never known under an archaic tyranny of their own. Now we will govern the islands well. We will govern them primarily in their interests, but in our interest also. Whether we will or not, as a nation we front a great destiny. We can decide whether we will do our work badly or well, but we cannot help doing it. We have got to do it somehow, and I ask that all men stand shoulder to shoulder as Americans to see that we do it well."

Rev. James T. O'Reilly, O. S. A., who so strenuously advocated the "rights" of the American Woolen Company in the weavers' strike, accompanied the President on the trip from Boston through to Haverhill, presumably to "fill his ear" on the "friar" question, in which the Rev. James is deeply interested.

Most of the mills in this city not already closed shut down yesterday until after "Labor Day," some of them taking advantage of the respite to take stock.

The pure and simplers are trying hard to arrange an "impressive" demonstration on Labor Day. Fearing that their own members would not be sufficient to "impress," they have invited the "unionists" of Haverhill to come up and parade with them. The Haverhillites have accepted the invitation.

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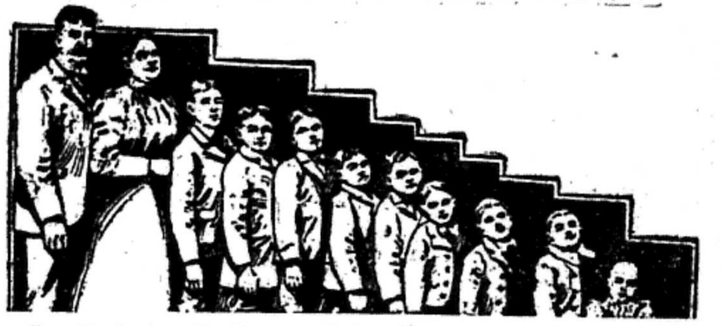
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CARBONATED IN BOTTLES
MOST REFRESHING MOST INVIGORATING
EXCELLENT DRINK
FOR HEADQUARTERS
COCA COLA BOTTLING WORKS, PITTSBURG, PA.

A FAREWELL EDITORIAL AND A SALUTATORY SHOWING HOW AND WHY THE DETROIT MONTHLY MAGAZINE BECAME AN S. L. P. ORGAN : : : : : : : : : :

"THE WAGE WORKER"

SOME FACTS THAT ILLUSTRATE THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE S. P. AND THE S. L. P.—A MORAL VICTORY : : : : : : : :

"In justice to the many readers of The Wage Worker, an explanation of the present change in its editorship and management is due from me. In justice to myself, I must place before them my reasons for resigning as its editor, as well as its now appearing under the arm and hammer as an S. L. P. organ.

"In November, 1899, H. W. Gillett, Geo. W. Pinel and myself, conceived the idea of starting the paper for the sole purpose of the dissemination of pure Socialist philosophy as we understood it, and to make profit enough, if possible, to pay us for our work.

"Neither of us invested a single dollar in the enterprise, with the exception of ten dollars advanced by Pinel to purchase paper for the first publication; which amount was returned to him from the profits on the first issue.

"The financial success of the paper was assured from the first, through the brilliant success of Pinel as an advertising solicitor. As soon, however, as it was discovered that the editorial department was neither managed nor intimidated by organized labor, this support began to dwindle. Comrade Pinel met with rebuffs and refusals, where before he had been promised support. The spirit seemed to be, trade union—right or wrong, trade union. Not only was this true among the trade unionists who did not claim to be Socialists, but those men, such as Charles Erb, Louis Erb and others, who have for years claimed to be Socialists.

"The policy of this paper was stated in its first issue, which was to tell the truth as we saw it, and hold the columns open for a free discussion among the working class as to the truth or falsity of its editorial opinions. With charity for all and malice toward none, we expected The Wage Worker would, in this day, clarify the minds of the workers on the questions of political economy; questions so necessary for them to understand before they can hope to better their conditions.

"But how were we received? With candor and argument? No; it was slander and personal abuse from those who claimed to be the fathers of revolutionary Socialism in this city. They not only withheld their patronage and support, but did all they possibly could to keep others from giving it. They wanted free speech—provided a person said nothing that disagreed with their way of looking at things; but if he did 'suppress him, even if the whole movement goes to the devil; our idea is right; we have made up our minds; no argument, nor reason can change it; that idea must rule or ruin; and that idea is, that unless you support the idiosyncrasy of the trade union, as applied to the labor problem, you cannot represent the working class.'

"After struggling along for nearly a year, both Comrades Pinel and Gillett having left, and I being unable to attend to the work necessary to getting out the paper and working at my trade to support my family at the same time, I determined to put the Wage Worker in the hands of the critics, by giving it to the local. I endeavored to show them how easily they could, with a little energy and co-operation, build up a powerful Socialist organization; but I found that powerful Socialist organizations were not what they were looking for. They seemd afraid that Louis Erb would lose the office of treasurer, or a few more nincompoops lose their great power of 'leadership' if the local ever got bigger than a baker's dozen. An organ that could tell a few thousand people each month where they meet, what was their objects and report their actions, was not what they wanted, and they refused to use it for that purpose. These same 'old Socialists' opposed taking the paper. They tried to run one twenty-five years ago and made a failure of it and for that reason no one else could ever make a success; and what was more, no one ever would—if they could prevent it. They looked upon the success of the paper as the success of Eastman; and that was not to be tolerated.

"Yet, by a very close vote, the local decided to take the paper. A committee was appointed that met just once; the majority of its members either did nothing, or commenced to 'knock' against whatever was done by those of the committee whose untiring zeal for the cause made them determined to keep the paper in the field—even at their own expense.

"George Fauser was elected treasurer of this committee. When the bills came due he paid them out of his own pocket in order to keep the credit of Local Detroit good with the printer. While the income was fully sufficient to cover the expense of publication, this income was not all cash; but literature which could be converted into cash. In this manner Comrade Fauser advanced $20 in order to pay the printer cash, and turned over to the local literature, which, if sold at the regular rates, would bring the local $27. He expecting the local to sell this and return to him the $20 advanced, which would leave a net profit of $7 for the local. What did they do? Pay it? Not on your life; but tried to make out that I, who had nothing to do but present the true account, was trying to swindle the local, and they refused to pay the bill—but kept the literature and voted to discontinue publication; leaving the subscribers out the paper they had paid for, and Comrade Fauser out his cash.

"The loss of the money did not at all disturb Comrade Fauser, although he is a wage worker who has to earn every cent by hard labor; but to stop publication, simply because they hated the editor was more than he would stand. He, with Comrades Dilno, Scannell, Mistersky, Voss and Henry organized a co-partnership to continue publication. They retained me as editor, although I had no financial interest whatever in the paper. They paid me five dollars per month as wages simply to make me legally responsible to the co-partnership. This included the rent for an office.

"Under this method we managed to keep the paper afloat, by each subscriber paying in one dollar per month on each share subscribed for, as long as they could do it; but changes in occupation forced all, or nearly all, the subscribers to forfeit their stock through their inability to keep up the payments. There were but six or seven to start in on this plan and only twelve altogether that ever subscribed; but one has ever paid the full amount, and but three paying at this time. We warned the party members in June that we must sell twenty shares to keep in the field; but two responded—John D. Hunt, of Jonesville, Mich., and J. C. Harkness, of Northport, Wash.

"Working at my trade, together with the nervous strain consequent upon the duties of getting out the paper, has nearly prostrated me physically. I have had offered me by my stepfather and mother, an opportunity to better my material condition and at the same time improve my health. They have offered me a farm. I have decided to accept their offer. This leaves the paper without a person in the Socialist party to edit it on the same basis that I have. Without financial support; with no co-operation on the part of the local Socialists, who have conspired to crush it out of existence, the paper must cease to be published and the subscribers lose their money, or, it must be turned over to those who are willing to keep it in the field, and put forth their energies in using it to teach the proletarian the things it was established to teach—true political economy and class-conscious action by the working class against capitalism. The men and women who are willing to do this are the persons belonging to Section Detroit, Socialist Labor Party. With no one to assist him among the local Socialists; with no encouragement, with his resources exhausted, with more than half of the subscribers dilatory in paying up their subscriptions, with party members sending hundreds of dollars to strike funds and as many more in contributing to fifty-dollar speakers (who make great parades and foolish shows, but which teach nothing but their ignorance of Socialism), yet expect bundles of the Wage Worker to be sent free, what can Comrade Fauser do but turn the paper over to those who will supply the subscribers with papers until their time expires? I don't see what else he can do; and if this works an injury to the Socialist party organization, it has no one to blame but its own members; especially those who have done the things I have pointed out, that have been so mentally blind they could not see the movement because of the man.

"I freely confess, and I fully believe the paper will be more ably handled, more beneficial as a teacher of Socialism, in the hands of its present management, than if left to the tender mercies of those persons in this city who have tried to strangle it since it first saw the light of day. For this reason, while I am forced to quit as its editor, I hope those kind comrades who have sacrificed much to assist me; who have always had kind words of encouragement to lighten my burden, will give the new management a fair hearing and an impartial judgment,

Fraternally,

"George A. Eastman."

"OUR SALUTATORY.

"The readers of the Wage Worker will notice that this paper now supports the Socialist Labor Party. Not only does this paper now support the S. L. P., but it is owned directly by that party.

"In the explanation written by the former editor, George Eastman, the reasons for the change are fully explained.

"Nevertheless, it is necessary that we add a few remarks to his reasons for the surrender. We call it a "surrender," because up till now the S. L. P. was forced to recognize The Wage Worker as its enemy.

"As the readers know, The Wage Worker formerly supported the so-called Socialist party, the Social Democratic party or the so-called "Kangaroos." It and the S. L. P. represent antagonistic currents of society, and a change of attitude by any sub-division, by any of the organs of either side, is equivalent to a surrender. But we wish to add here, such a surrender as this is not a dishonorable act by any means. Long, for fully twenty months, the few pushers of the Wage Worker, issued the paper in spite of the fact that bread was necessary and should have been bought for the family with the money that went for paying the printing bills, paper and other expenses. But it had to go down, it had to surrender to the S. L. P., nevertheless.

"Verily, the unshakable Socialist Labor Party, standing as it does upon the bedrock of the class struggle, had the advantage of position over its opponent. It is the only party that must accomplish the mission to overthrow wage slavery, or private ownership of the means of production and distribution.

"Against such a party the former Wage Worker management could not succeed. Just because the whole S. L. P. stood always upon the principle of the class struggle, did that party never waver, and for that reason was it "never afraid to strike a blow at error for fear of making an enemy."

"It has, continually, attacked all those who dared to use the 'labor unions' for private gain. It has continually pointed out that the use of the strike, the boycott and the union label, if used as the only weapons of the wage workers, are insufficient to obtain for the wage workers such conditions as are necessary to remove all cause for friction between antagonistic classes.

"Never can the S. L. P. allow a trade to become of more importance than the whole working class, and never can it allow the individual so-called "labor leader" to become greater than either his trade or his class. The S. L. P., for instance, says that a soft political job for Sam Gompers and his son, is not the primary cause for the existence of the labor movement. The interests of those organized, and especially the interests of the whole wage working class, are by far of more importance.

"Never can the wage-working class become united as a class, unless the purpose for which they organize is, primarily, that Socialism must be established.

"The platform and constitution of the S. L. P. binds The Wage Worker, as at present managed and edited, to be true to these principles.

"The reasons for surrendering the paper, as explained by the former editor, are that he wishes to see that The Wage Worker remains on the lines of the S. L. P.; and that party only will hold it there. As explained by Eastman, he wished to strive for that which the S. L. P. consistently proclaimed. Hence, The Wage Worker comes in the hands of the organization that alone is entitled to it.

"We recognize that it's a pretty courageous step to face the former friends and say we have joined the former enemy, but it is not only courageous, but manly as well, to say, 'sooner than to see it annihilated, I will turn it over to you, even if we have been antagonists, because I know you alone can utilize it consistently to establish the desired result.'

"The above explanations should suffice to satisfy every subscriber and reader of the good intentions that were underlying the actions of the former editor—as well as of all those that were associated with him up to the end—when he turned it over to those that now use it to solidify the wage-working class.

"Had the Socialist party, the party that this paper formerly was an organ of, been able, as a whole, to fight for the principle that Eastman admits he strived for as long as he had charge of the paper, undoubtedly, the surrender would never have occurred. The change of hands of this paper was inevitable so long as principle, and to advance Socialism, was the real reason for its establishment. The Wage Worker could not exist as an isolated part, opposed by other parts of the organization that stood for different principles and ideas from those advanced by it. And the exitsence of two class-conscious parties alongside of each other, is an impossibility. As a whole, the Socialist party could not become class-conscious, because the S. L. P. already existed. Hence, The Wage Worker could not remain where it was; to let it die would have shown principlelessness and cowardice; to turn it over, unconditionally, was manly.

"We, therefore, in the same manner that the former editor expresses his good will, expect from the subscribers and readers that they place principle above personal desires. Read carefully, and consider thoroughly, whatever we think worthy of publication in this paper.

"Your class interests must be advanced; your material conditions must be shaped so that you can exist and work for your emancipation; because you must remember, the capitalist class and its lackies must be forced to surrender. They will not abdicate until they see no further hope; hard facts and conditions are necessary to convince them that their struggles are useless. We all are mere creatures of circumstances, forced to action by pressure of conditions.

"Hence, we think we are asking very little when we expect and await, also, your hearty co-operation in making The Wage Worker one of the most powerful defensive weapons of our class.

"Fellow wage workers—and here we include, also, besides, all those whose sympathies are honestly with the wage working class—agitate for The Wage Worker, take the agency of The Wage Worker for your respective localities, and if you do your duty, if you consider that our emancipation and the length of time necessary for its accomplishment depends upon the energy and good will with which we undertake the task, 'we will' not 'have to wait until h—ll freezes over before we get justice, right, equality and good will toward all men, established upon earth'—then we will get 'Socialism in our time.'

"The Press Committee."

(The article printed below appeared in the September Wage Worker. It is instructive as a reflex, showing the opportunistic and proletarian composition of the so-called Socialist party.)

"EASTMAN NO OPPORTUNIST.

"He Explains.

"In taking leave of the many readers of The Wage Worker, I wish to take this opportunity to say to those who have carefully read my recent articles concerning State capitalism, that I do not wish them to confuse my arguments with those of Seymour Stedman, who uses something similar to uphold opportunism.

"The present management has kindly extended me the courtesy of sufficient space to explain my position in regards to Socialists advocating State capitalism with the view of either ameliorating the condition of the workers, or utilizing it for Socialist propaganda.

"The principal distinction between the opportunists' argument and mine is, that they, in advocating State ownership, presume that as soon as the State gets control, no matter how, or who is the State, private interests will at once give way to the public good. This does not admit that the State, as now constructed, is purely an instrument used in the interests of the capitalist class; which view entirely obliterates the class struggle, and presumes that the capitalist class will cease to use the State to exploit labor and feather its nest because of its great love for the public. While I contend that so long as the State remains a governing force, anything it acquires or operates will have behind it the interests of the capitalist class to serve; and every changed form will, instead of bettering the material interests of the working class, intensify the slavery of it by greater and more powerful methods of exploitation.

"An outline of the probable industrial change under capitalism does not mean that the working class should vote for such change, expecting thereby to be materially benefited. Any change made by a capitalist State in the methods of, or control of production, is always made in the interest of the capitalist class.

"While the public ownership of public 'utilities,' or in other words, State capitalism, may be necessary to turn the eyes of the working class from the strike, boycott and label to the ballot as a means of resisting exploitation and managing industry in its own interests, it does not necessarily folow that Socialists should make this one of its political party demands.

"The change from private to corporation and from corporation to trustified industries, is industrial evolution; one stage after another is forced on because of the advancement in improved methods of production and better organization of productive forces, and not because some political party demanded it. State capitalism will be forced upon us in the same way and for the same reason that the trust has come about; why should we exemplify our inability to properly read and understand what capitalism is, by making one of its phases a political demand? Is it not clear that it is foolish to demand something from the capitalist class which, in the very nature of things, this class must bring about to maintain itself as an exploiting class?

"State capitalism, being only another method of skinning labor, is a part and parcel of the capitalist system of production; and will be brought about by the capitalist class itself when industrial conditions force it to fly to State ownership for protection against loss from over-production and competition. Only the financially strong will be able to survive the change. The financially weak will become public employees; the financially strong the beneficiaries of the exploitation which State capitalism will force upon the working class. It is for this reason that the majority of the capitalists will oppose 'public ownership,' just as the majority of it opposes the trust; but not because this 'public ownership' destroys the power of capital to exploit labor. If the Socialist party demands the overthrow of all systems of exploitation, why should it demand State capitalism? Seymour Stedman, please answer.

"I will admit that once we are able to see the necessity of State capitalism to turn the eyes of the workers from the individual to the public boss; from the trade union weapons to the ballot, and from individual to social production, it is a very tempting bait for us to take up and advocate this changed method of exploitation, thinking thereby to hurry forward our ultimate emancipation; but, right here it is necessary to understand that our mission is not only to point out the different changes through which capitalist production must, or is liable to pass, but to educate and organize the working class to intelligently oppose itself against the particular form of exploitation that will appear with each changed phase of capitalism. To do this successfully, we must not wait for the change. We must not demand such change; claim that it came about by our efforts, and then after the workers realize that they are still slaves to capitalism, try to get out of it by telling them that it wasn't what we ordered. We must oppose capitalism in any form, if we expect the working class ever to understand the difference between it and Socialism. Even Socialists are as liable to make mistakes with their political parties, when in haste to secure governmental power, as co-operative colonies when trying to bring Socialism about by example.

"The opportunists say that the trust is but one of the inevitable phases of capitalist production; yet, strange to say, they do not make the organization of trusts one of their 'immediate demands;' when they understand that State capitalism is but another inevitable phase of capitalist production, they will not make THAT one of their immediate demands."

THE GRAFTER.

The Blight that Arrests the Growth and Destroys the Fruition of the Labor Movement.

The growth of movements in human society is subject to the same laws that govern growth in all nature. In the animal and in the vegetable kingdoms we know that in order to exist and flourish it is necessary that species must have environment favorable to their life; that soil and climate and the availability of nourishment are prime factors in the possibilities of existence. But even when all other conditions are favorable and growth and prosperity seem assured there is yet to be taken into account the menace to growth presented by predatory species and parasitic enemies.

Many regions, as we all know, are devoid of certain species of animal life because of the existence there of inimical species. Many noble trees and beautiful and useful plants are destroyed and exterminated by the noxious activities of insect and fungous parasites. Orchard and vineyard and field will bloom, giving hope of the harvest's joy, when lo, the insidious pest is at work that will blight the scene and turn hope and cheer into disaster and gloom. Only by the exercise of alertness in detecting and destroying the pests is there any hope of preservation.

All political and social movements in their growth are open to the same danger of destruction by enemies. In the Labor Movement we find surrounding conditions so favorable to growth that it springs up again and again spontaneously after being blighted by foes and pests.

In order to ensure the harvests that reward man's labors, it has been found essential to investigate the life and habits of the pests that bring destruction to his hopes, and to combat and exterminate them.

The growth of the movement of the working class is one that holds out promises to mankind of a harvest that is rich in bounty and prosperity, and if we desire to protect and foster the growth so that the glorious fruits may ripen, it is not only requisite that we sow the seed and till the soil and irrigate; we must also stoop to the lowly work of weeding, and keep a vigilant eye and persistent effort to the destruction of the vermin whose harmful activities have so often changed our anticipated pleasure to disappointment.

The greatest danger to the growth of the working class movement is what is known as the grafter. Let us look into the character and habits of this creature, so that after investigation, we may find it possible to stop its ravages.

The grafter, as the name implies, is one who seeks to escape the toil of providing his own existence, by operating in a manner that will enable him, in some way, to live or graft himself into a position where he will not have to exert himself uncomfortably; but, by schemes upon the confidence and openness of heart of others, be enabled to eat at the table of industry, whilst living the life of the drone. How does he get into the field of the Labor Movement? Sometimes he enters in the simplicity of youth and before his grafting tendencies are fully developed, but his nature soon unfolds from the chrysallis stage and, amid the opportunities offered by the yet tender condition of the labor movement, he commences to nibble and expand into his full development. Others, after vainly endeavoring in other directions to solve the problem of grafting life, and failing through lack of ability, chance, in their search, upon the field of the labor movement, and joyfully attach themselves thereto with a vim that they hope will compensate for the length of time that it took them to discover it.

Members of the grafter species are always in their inner consciousness possessed of the delusion that they have certain abilities in an undeveloped state, the very suspicion of the possession of which entitles them to the appreciation of the rest of society, and makes it only a fair arrangement that society should supply their wants without any exertion on their part. Once they have gotten into the labor movement they commence to cast around for some means whereby they may utilise the organization to the betterment of their individual fortune. And after they have once caught sight of the spoils upon which their varieties prey, their vision becomes actually perverted, so that anything that would bar the fulfillment of their selfish aspirations appears to them as detrimental to "Labor." They actually lose sight of the movement, and have their minds so concentrated upon their own ends that the workers, as a class, fade into small proportions, and they look upon themselves and the advancement of their interests as the end and be all of labor organization. When they have reached this stage they will battle with desperation against any effort to place the organization in such a position as would be of advantage to the masses who compose it, but, which would be injurious to the interests of the grafter species. What makes this possible is that workingmen do not enter into the spirit of the labor movement in a way that their conditions demand they should.

They simply enter their names upon the rolls, pay their dues, attend the meetings when there is any dispute with the employers, turn out in parades occasionally, and neglect all other matters of the organization, or what is worse, leave them at the disposal of whosoever can see the opportunity of working a graft by getting a hold of the business of the union. Although there are different ways in which the grafter operates, the operations are all based upon the neglect of the workingmen to take a full interest in their class organization, and the apathetic indifference that they manifest to the sight of the conversion of the power that should raise the condition of the whole laboring class into a leverage which serves for the advancing of a few schemers.

According to the degrees of meanness amongst the grafters they turn their activities in certain directions.

Some contrive, in order to enrich themselves by a few dollars, by getting a chance to act upon the business, handling finances for fairs, entertainments, the getting out of souvenir books, and other sources that offer opportunities for petty pilfering.

Others of them, by the possession of cant phrases on the "dignity of labor," "arbitration," "co-operative stores," the "brotherhood of capital and labor," and similar rubbish, conceal their utter ignorance of the labor problem, and with their "oratory" set their caps for the capture of a position where they can see themselves relieved from the necessity of toil, and where their visions call up pictures of a life of mingled booze, cigars, and occasional "oratory," and where good salaries will be at their command for the trouble of reaching out the hand. These range all the way from organizer, business agent, and other paid snaps up to the great high priests of grafting, the presidency of some national organization. The ranks of these national and state organizing and secretariate grafters are thick with scamps who, to the knowledge of the writer, look with scorn and contempt upon the simple-minded workingmen who ever allowed such arrant and vulgar rascals as they to work their graft upon them. This is a distinguishing mark of the grafter whether he be a confidence man, or one who palms off fake goods, or one who imposes upon the unsuspicious, he invariably looks with scorn upon those who will not see through his stupid trickery. Some of these who succeed in getting their organizing graft, and many of them who fail to land in the snaps they strive for, do business on a profitable scale by helping the capitalists to break the strikes of their workmen. One who has held a paying position in the labor movement in the past, and who has never ceased to scheme to land himself in some similar position once more, and who, to cover up his dirty tracks, still poses and rants before labor organizations, repeatedly attempted, during our present strike, to overthrow our plans. He has even been seen in Providence time and again during the progress of the strike, although it is at a great distance from his home, and it has been reported upon good authority that his declared purpose in Providence was to break the strike against the two loom system. And yet this cur of a capitalist pimp is tolerated in the labor movement, and he is not the only one of his kind. In many cases where the workers place their reliance upon labor grafters they are placing their confidence in men who are in the pay of the enemy.

For evidence of another species of the grafter we have only to look through the list of official snaps in the national, state and city governments. There, from high-salaried government places, down through court clerkships in the state government, until we reach those who hold charge of street sweeping gangs, we find men who had a warm interest in the working class until that interest was cooled by the fulfillment of the purposes for which it was picked up.

When we look over the field of the labor movement and after the years of toil that have been put in there, see the withered and scanty harvest that has been brought forth, it seems to us that we have not given the time that we should have given to the extermination of the pest, that destroys the hope and the confidence of the working class in organization, and that withers and blights the happy fruits that the labor movement should bear. And we hope that the intelligent labor movement of the future will find means to protect itself from the ravages of the grafter.—Strikers' Call and Textile Workers' Advocate.

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ALTON GLASS WORKERS.

Displaced by Blowing Machine—Socialist Agitation Among Them.

Special to the Daily People.

Collinsville, Ill., Aug. 25.—Our first visit to Alton was last Saturday night. For various reasons we have never been able to reach this place before. To make a long story short, without any advertising, we opened the meeting at City Hall Square at 7.30 p. m., one hour after we arrived. Fully 500 answered to the beckoning call and remained two and one half hours, while Comrade Murphy, of St. Louis, and the writer spoke to them, the first time (so they said), they ever heard it in that style, namely, the S. L. P. buzz-saw. They solicited our return. Sold sixteen books, "What Means This Strike?" and "Reform or Revolution;" got two subscribers for The People.

After announcing that we would speak again at 9 a. m. next morning we went to a hotel. Seven o'clock next morning we visited the glassworks where 3,400 slaves work, turning out profits for their masters. Pure and simpledom reigns in this factory, as well as over every other industry in the city, of which there are quite a few, with the labor fakir at the helm.

Lewis Walters, a glass blower, is the president over sixty unions that exist in this glass works. He is an A. F. of L. organizer, and a candidate for State senator on the Republican ticket, is a fine man and liked by all union men in Alton, especially the glass workers, so a glass blower from whom we get our information told us.

This glass blower told us that each of these sixty departments had a set of officers, a separate and distinct scale and an agreement which is signed up for a year. (Sold into wage slavery for one year; not much chance for a strike.)

If one department should happen to strike the rest cannot strike in sympathy, but assess themselves and continue at work.

They boasted to us of donating $5,000 to the anthracite coal miners, but when we told them how the bituminous miners were scabbing on the anthracite miners, they looked at the sky and reflected.

One department, however, is not organized, that known as the gathering boys, the apprentices. The unions don't seem to care for these boys. They are left to the mercy of their "masters" without a union. These boys will be used to put their masters on the bum.

These aristocrats make from five to ten dollars per day and feel themselves above "common labor"—but this last year some of their feathers were plucked. The firm put in eleven glass-blowing machines, and one of these machines, with four men at $4 per day, turns out the work that seven men at $8 per day formerly did without the machine.

This is a displacement of thirty-three men, skilled workmen, aristocrats of labor, and a saving to the company of $40 per day; and wages are cut in half. What will these good aristocratic union men do when these unnoticed apprentice gathering boys can run the machine?

They will have to join the hobo "no politics-in-union" union.

These "no politics" union men cut quite a figure in local politics just the same. In 1892 they supported the Democratic party and helped to elect Cleveland; in 1896 they boosted onto the Democratic ticket one of their "no politics" glass blowers, and he went to the State legislature, where he succeeded in passing a child labor law. They feel proud of him, even if the law was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. They weep because he was turned down on this account, but the fact of the matter is the fakirs saw fit to switch over in 1898 and support the Republican party and in 1900 supported McKinley.

The readers of The People have already been made acquainted with this glass-blower-no-politics-labor legislator unionist. He ran on the Democratic ticket for Congress in St. Louis in 1900. He was connected with no-politics unionism in St. Louis; was on the strike committee for the typographical union in their strike; the strike was lost. Ask the men how much they love W. J. Gill, the glass blower from Illinois.

Now these glass workers are boosting another, trying the Republican party this time.

Oh, poor, blind slave, will you never wake up?

We opened our meeting Sunday morning and spoke to 300 or more. Sold some more books and got one more subscriber for The People. Was solicited by a carpenter, a delegate to the Central Trades and Labor Assembly, to speak for them on Labor Day. We told him he could rely on us if he could get us on programme. Poor slave; he don't know the fakirs as we do, but if we do get on by chance—more from Alton next week.

Investigator.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1300	34.191

Oh, Pope, had I thy satire's darts
To give the rascals their deserts,
I'd rip their rotten, hollow hearts, and
tell aloud
Their jugglin' hocus-pocus arts to
cheat the crowd.

BURNS.

LABOR DAY, BY THE GRACE OF CAPITAL.

More eloquent than any editorial that could be written on "Labor Day" is the cartoon which appears on the first page of this issue of The People. There Labor can be seen enthroned for one brief day—by the grace of Capital. Puffed with his brief importance, Labor sits upon the throne and, ape-like, imitates the arrogance of him who has for one day abdicated the seat of power. Blind to the significance of Capital's purpose, Labor does not see the chains that to-morrow will fetter him again.

How different will be the scenes enacted to-day by the unclass-conscious workmen as compared with the class-conscious celebration of May Day—the International Day of Labor, instituted by the workmen themselves, and often celebrated in defiance of the exploiter.

On May Day the class-conscious workmen the world over, holding their economic movement to the level of their aspirations and the importance of its mission, and bearing in mind the power of its political manifestation, meet for the discussion of Labor's condition and emancipation. On that day class-conscious Labor shows to the world that it recognizes no division of nationality, of race, nor of craft. The only division it recognizes is that of Exploiter and Exploited—the philosophy of the Class Struggle.

To-day "organized labor," with the importance given it for one day, will declare that it is omnipotent, while at the same time giving sanction to the declaration that Capital and Labor are brothers. To-day "organized labor" will march—in many instances fines await the non-attendants—but the march leads to Nowhere. The politician and the bosses will cheer the weary paraders, well knowing that while such appaluse is sought capitalism is safe. There will be music and hurrahing, but to-morrow the chains of wage slavery await the cheerers. Only the leaders will profit. They will glance at the reviewing stand with a knowing look that means: "There are the goods at my command. They may become yours on election day. The price?—a fat job for me."

Is there, then, no silver lining to this dark cloud? Yes. Emphatically yes. The redeeming features of to-day's events will be the celebrations of the Socialist Labor Party. The S. L. P. will to-day in many places throw the spirit of proletarian aspirations into its Labor Day celebrations, to haunt the capitalists and their labor faking crew, while at the same time arousing the workers to the dangers of the slough into which they are gradually sinking. On to the Socialist Republic!—Daily People Sep. 1.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE LYNN SOCIALISTS.

The vigor, virility and strength of a movement may be gaged by the attempts made to prejudice its fair name and to confound it with elements for which it has neither friendship nor sympathy, but condemnation and opposition.

Such a movement is the class-conscious Socialist Labor Party. Just now, despite the fact that it has repeatedly declared against the propaganda of the deed, and has denounced the murder of rulers as foolish, abhorent and immoral, strenuous efforts are afoot to identify it with assassination, and to make it appear as though its adherents contemplated an attack upon the life of the President.

Lynn, Mass., is a centre of Socialism, that is dominated by the Socialist Labor Party. The Section of the Party located there, together with District Alliance, No. 19, of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, has conducted a vigorous campaign against capitalism and its supporters, the Republicans, Democrats, pure and simple trade unions, and Social Democrats. This campaign has pointed out that working class interests can only be advanced by the overthrow of capitalism by a working class trade union, acting in conjunction with a working class party at the ballot box. This campaign aroused the bitter hostility of all those who dupe, and profit by the duping of, the working class. Republicans, Democrats, pure and simple unionists, and Social Democrats created an intense opposition to the S. L. P. and the S. T. and L. A. As a result the S. L. P. meetings in Lynn were pelted with stones, but all to no avail.

One of the special targets of this campaign has been Henry Cabot Lodge, U. S. Senator of Massachusetts, and owner of the Republican sheet, the "Lynn Item." The stalwarts of the S. L. P. have repeatedly exposed his hypocrisy and lack of intelligence, and have fastened upon him the sobriquet, Henry Cabbage Lodge.

Last Sunday, President Roosevelt was Henry Cabbage Lodge's guest. This gentleman, evidently smarting under the blows administered to himself and the Republican, Democratic, trade union and Social-Democratic supporters of capitalism, by the stalwarts of the S. L. P., and also desiring, no doubt, to show that the sobriquet of "Cabbage," as applied to his intelligence, was well earned, caused twenty policemen to be placed about his residence, presumably to protect the President, but really to kill the S. L. P. in Lynn.

Immediately this extraordinary political move, alias "precaution against an attack on the President's life," together with this extraordinary lie, alias "reason for the precautions," was telegraphed all over the country as follows:

> "These extraordinary measures for the protection of the President are regarded as significant, in view of the fact that Lynn, four miles distant is considered a stronghold of Socialism. Half a mile from the Lodge mansion a troop of State cavalry, which escorted the President here from Lynn, are encamped for the night."

The Socialist Labor Party will not be killed by such means. It is born of the spirit of class-conscious Socialism, the spirit that has triumphantly survived the calumnies growing out of the Paris Commune, and that the lie of attributing to it the murder of President McKinley could not kill. It is born of the irrepressible spirit that declares that the cause of labor is the cause of the world; that knows that it is the historic mission of the working class of the world to organize and legitimately seize the powers of the state in order to inaugurate the Socialist Republic, a repuclic in which labor shall receive all it produces, and peace, plenty and justice shall reign.

Hurrah for the Socialist Labor Party. Three times three for International Socialism!

THE INDISCREET AND UNPATRIOTIC THOMAS DONOHUE.

That was an extremely indiscreet and unpatriotic thing that Thomas Donohue did. It was indiscreet for him to be found starving after a fifteen days' fast in a sawdust box on a North River pier. It was unpatriotic for him to thus cast doubt upon the authenticity of the roseate statements regarding prosperity made by the President in his New England speeches. He should have had a little more discretion and gone to some spot to starve, where he would not be found until his spirit had flown and his lifeless clay would have permitted it to be said that the cause of his death was unknown. He should have thought what a reflection would be cast upon the President's brand of prosperity, by the startling announcement that a man had been found starving after a fifteen days' fast in the most prosperous city of this most prosperous land, thus creating the awful fear that there may be others like him who do not succeed in being discovered.

In view of this indiscreet and unpatriotic conduct of Donohue and the likelihood of its frequent repetition by others, in the near future, we suggest that some labor fakir urge the passage of a law providing appropriate places where starving men can go and quietly succumb without fear of detection and the destruction of presidential prosperity speeches.

Starvation and the system of capitalism, by which it thrives, must be upheld, and who can better uphold them than the labor fakir exercising his influence and powers to secure the passage of a law such as that outlined above?

AN "ISSUE" THAT IS NOT AN ISSUE.

One is almost moved to laughter by the antics of the politicians who are in search of an issue for the coming Congressional campaign, as they seem to be at their wit's end for some subject with which to delude the working class voter. Thus far it seems that most of this gentry favor pressing that time-honored "paramount issue," the tariff, into service once more.

Now, all these politicians are not of the same party, as it takes two parties to "make" an issue; and the uses to which they would put the tariff consequently differs. Some are Democrats, others Republicans. As Democrats they believe that a reduction of the tariff to a free trade basis, will "bust" the trust. They thus make the tariff issue identical with the trust issue: to enact free trade means to destroy the trust—according to them. As Republicans they believe that tariff revision is necessary to expansion and they argue that unless the tariff is so revised as to admit of commerce with foreign countries, exports will decline, expansion will stop and crises will follow.

Every one knows that for free trade to be effective in the destruction of trusts it must compete successfully with them: likewise, every one knows that for foreign nations to develop commerce in this country and take "our" goods in exchange, they must be able to undersell and outbid the domestic trusts and industrial combinations. This, strange to say, cannot be done, and the fact that it cannot be done is unconsciously shown by one of the elements which says that it can.

That this is a fact is shown in the tariff demands of the Idaho Republican State Convention. This convention declared in favor of a tariff revision that is identical with the demands of the free traders. This revision calls for a tariff "which will place upon the free list every article and product controlled by any monopoly and such other articles and products as are beyond the need of protection." The Idaho Republican State Convention gives this reason for favoring tariff revision: "Many of the industries of this country have outgrown their infancy, and the American manufacturer has entered the market of the world, and is successfully competing with the manufacturers of other countries."

If the latter is a fact (and such it is, as the so-called "American Invasion" of Europe shows) what good will ensue from free trade or tariff revision? How can the trust be "busted" at home by competitors it defeats abroad? How can competitors whom the trusts defeat and deprive of markets abroad hope to defeat the trusts here at home and thereby open up commerce for the nations they represent, thus insuring expansion and the absence of crises to this country?

An issue is waged to improve the prevailing condition of affairs. Manifestly, as shown above, free trade or tariff revision does not do this. Wherein, then, is the tariff "issue" an issue?

THE RIGHT TO WORK.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt has come out in opposition to the demand that the anthracite miners' strike be arbitrated. Hewitt, conveniently overlooking the monopolistic and social character of the coal trust and its influences for harm to individual, unorganized workers, declares the coal operators are right in refusing to recognize the United Mine Workers' Union. Hewitt declares that in so doing the coal operators are defending personal liberty and the right to work that the miners would deny to others than themselves.

The cry of personal liberty and the individual right to contract is an old one. It was first raised by the capitalists, who, needing the serf who was attached to the soil, without the right of migrating and contracting, made use of this cry to secure the serf's release from the land and the control of his feudal lord and master. In other words, the personal liberty and the individual right to contract of the capitalist simply became the right of the serf to be exploited by the capitalist.

When capitalism was in its infancy this right was of some advantage, for then the newly-freed serf was at liberty to seek a change of masters, or employers, whenever dissatisfaction with conditions demanded it; but nowadays, when employers are no longer isolated individuals, but gigantic corporations, with extensive ramifications, backed by public and State authorities, this right has become more of a capitalist class right to exploit labor than ever before. As a working class right it is a myth, and has no existence outside the brain of an interested capitalist like Hewitt.

Steam power is ever on the increase in farming operations. Out West, after the harvesting is over, the owner of threshing machines, having no further use for them till the next season, attach five of six wagons loaded with grain to their traction engines and haul them to market for the farmer. Of course this knocks out horses and hired men.

For many years British statesmen have been striving to render the empire independent of the United States in the matter of cotton raising, and special attention is now being paid to Upper Egypt, where, it is claimed, a cotton belt can be developed surpassing that of our Southern States. Some 15,000,000 acres of irrigated land is now ready for the experiment.

The enormous cereal production of the United States this year will be grasped when it is stated that the corn crop alone will aggregate 2,589,951,000, or more than the entire corn crop of the world for 1901. Illinois is the principal corn State, but Kansas, Iowa, Indiana, Missouri and Nebraska are also big corn producers. Within the past decade the handling of corn, from seeding to harvesting, has been revolutionized. Machinery now does almost entirely the work that was done a few years ago by hand. It is estimated that the value of the corn crop of the United States is from $600,000,000 to $900,000,000 a year.

It is alleged that meats generally are 26 per cent. higher in Germany than in 1900. A good steak in Berlin costs 44 cents a pound. It is not quite so bad in this country yet, but at present, even, many families of the working class cannot afford meat. There is no prospect, so far as we can see, of a decline in prices, and the chances are that they will go still higher. When hungry stomachs become more pleutiful we may reasonably expect that the teachings of the Socialist Labor Party will command more respectful attention.

Speaking of the corporations and trusts, the President illustrates the illogical position of the capitalist class, to which he belongs, by the declaration that "some governmental sovereign must be given full power over these artificial and very powerful corporate beings. In my judgment this sovereign must be the national government." In other words, the capitalist class, owning every department of the government and controlling the administration thereof from President to doorkeeper, is expected to make and execute laws for its own destruction! The capitalist class will never abdicate until the awakened and organized working class is in a position to demand its surrender. When the working class abandons the hog philosophy of the pure and simplers and repudiates the capitalist-inspired principle that the "interests of capital and labor are identical," the end will be in sight. Until then it should be a matter of supreme indifference to the proletariat under what party name capitalism reigns.

The 500 workmen employed in the Gas City plant of the American Tin Plate Company have accepted the company's reduction of 25 per cent. in wages ten weeks in the year, so that the company can get an order for 1,500,000 boxes of tin each year from the Standard Oil Company. The workmen are to receive the present wage scale on all orders except this one.

There are few articles used as food that are not adulterated. This is due to capitalist greed, which is ever seeking to get the best of the other fellow. It may interest tea drinkers to learn that they seldom drink real tea. "Faced" tea, or tea adulterated by coloring, is palmed off on the unsuspecting consumer everywhere. Some of the materials used in the process of "facing" are Prussian blue, indigo, gypsum, tumeric and China clay, the last being somewhat like soapstone. A less harmful method, it is said, is in using spent leaves, which are treated with gypsum or terra japonica, to make them retain their pretty curls, glazed with graphite or silica and mixed with a logwood preparation in order to give them a good color. It may be added, further, so proficient have these Japanese and Chinese "business men" become in Western methods, that they now add sand, iron filings and other mineral matter to their tea, so as to increase the weight, thus increasing their profits.

Prof. E. W. Huffcut, of Cornell University, in an address before the American Bar Association, now in session at Saratoga, said that there are between 115 and 120 law schools in the United States, and 98 of these report a registration of 14,000 students. The number of lawyers, according to the census of 1900, was 114,000, or more than any other profession, save teaching and medicine. The schools had on their lists last year perhaps one-eighth as many more. Only nine States have no law school; one has ten and six have from five to nine. The District of Columbia has a school for each 47,000 of population; Indiana and Illinois, with a population of 7,500,000, have 18 schools, while New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New England, with a population of 21,000,000, have but 18. The statistics for the Southern States are not given. These figures show the effects of ever increasing competition in the struggle to live and keep on top. Owing to the invasion of improved machinery, the skilled trades no longer offer a field for the ambitious, and so thousands seek the life of intellectual parasites in the effort to escape the condition of the proletariat.

The Census Office, Washington, has issued a report on illiteracy in the United States among men of voting age in 1900, from which it appears that the larger per cent. is in the country districts. Under the term "illiterate" are classed those who can neither read nor write, and also a small number of those who can read but cannot write. Exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii, the voting male population living in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants was 5,885,644, of whom 339,223, or 6 per cent., were illiterate. In the rest of the country, the number of men of voting age was 15,248,655, of whom 1,949,247, or 13 per cent., were illiterate. Undoubtedly, the percentage of illiteracy in both city and country districts could soon be materially reduced were it not for the parsimony of the capitalists in refusing to vote appropriations sufficient to build schoolhouses for the accommodation of the children.

The decline in British wage workers' wages in 1901 amounted to $7,500,000. This loss was principally in mining, quarrying and the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades. A further decline is anticipated on account of the increased number of unemployed workingmen, which will be still further augmented by the return of thousands of soldiers from South Africa. Large numbers of these returning "heroes" will help swell the army of tramps and criminals or die in the almshouses as thousands of the "worthy poor" have died before them after having fought the battles of the capitalist class.

It is announced that Claus Spreckels, the American sugar king, is going to extend his business into Canada by organizing a $6,000,000 corporation. Mr. Spreckels' vast fortune represents the profits derived from many years of labor skinning, especially of contract laborers on his sugar plantations in the Hawaiian Islands, where he was regarded as the most merciless of taskmasters. David Kalakau, the Kanaka king, who died in San Francisco, was his puppet. The king had conferred on Spreckels the title of "Sir," and every concession demanded, the consideration being that "Sir Claus" should supply his majesty with the necessary funds to prolong his royal debaucheries indefinitely.

Time was, even in the region now known as the United States, when to doubt anything in the Bible, from Genesis to Revelation, included, would subject one to the pillory or imprisonment, or of being boycotted as an infidel or atheist. The widest publicity was sought for "The Book," and all, from youth to old age, were encouraged, and in a manner commanded, to read it, the lightest penalty for disobedience being social ostricism. But times seem to have changed somewhat. C. F. Hodge, editor of the Assumption (Ill.) Independent, is threatened with prosecution for publishing improper literature because he has undertaken to print the Bible in weekly installments in his newspaper. An official of the St. Joseph County Savings Bank at South Bend, Indiana, has notified the editor that the publication of such matter as the 54th chapter of Genesis is illegal, and he threatens the luckless editor with a law suit.

The imperialist court organs inform us that Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., has gone to the West for a three weeks' hunting and fishing trip, as the guest of H. R. McCullough, vice-president of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. The organs neglect to state whether the young man is accompanied by his private secretary, valet, and a guard of secret service men.

In reading the dreary literature of of Populism it is refreshing to encounter something with snap in it like the following, which has the merit of being true: "While the Republican party does something and raises hell, the Democratic party raises hell and does nothing." Populist triumph at the polls would raise a hell such as might follow the exhumation of an over-ripe corpse in a densely populated neighborhood.

A curious instance of the workings of bogus "unionism" and "Socialism" crops out at Nashua, New Hampshire. A "co-operative" iron foundry in that town has shut down because of the strike of the forty journeymen molders employed by the concern, who desire an advance in wages. The peculiar feature of the strike is that some of the striking molders are stockholders in the concern, and at the same time members of the Iron Molders' Union! The strikers demand $2.50 per day instead of $2.25, which they declare is the lowest wages paid in the foundries of New England. The manager of the "co-operative" fraud says he can't concede the demands of the strikers until he has consulted the "stockholders," who include some of the very men on strike. "For ways that are dark, and tricks that are vain," commend us to the organized scabbery. As journeymen they are for the "yoonyun;" as proprietors they are the meanest of scabs.

Unconsciously, perhaps, the chief jingo of the Republican party in his swing around the circle unblushingly appropriates the anti-trust thunder manufactured by Colonel William Jennings Bryan, and that, too, in a manner well calculated to place the latter and his following on the defensive. From now on till the ballots are counted in the next presidential election, every political organization that wears the livery of capitalism will rend the sky with frantic imprecations against the trusts. The trust magnates understand this and secretly chuckle over the antics of their puppets, well knowing that when the election is over they can resume business with increased power at the old stand.

Mr. Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, is now disporting himself in France. Mr. Schwab has been good enough to express the opinion that the greater centralization of human effort through the trust movement tends toward social progress. Come to think of the matter, it does advance the social progress of a small class, of which Mr. Schwab is a true representative; but as the trust movement destroys opportunity and throws thousands out of employment, we fail to see wherein it will promote the social progress of the mass of mankind, unless the small capitalist class consider themselves "the people," and unless it is made social property.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, of Chicago, it is announced, has decided that it will employ no more boys as messengers. The frequent strikes of the boys have made the company tired. Girls, clad in grey uniforms, will be employed, both there and in Omaha, instead of boys, except for night work and objectionable parts of the city, when men will do the work. This bad condition of affairs has, no doubt, been brought about by the labor fakir, who wanted to rope the boys in as dues-paying dupes.

That labor produces all wealth is again shown in the fiscal report of the International Paper Company. This report shows a falling off in the net earnings of $1,060,461, as compared with preceding year. This falling off is attributed largely to "labor difficulties which the company had with its employees in the shortening of hours, they demanding that the mills be shut down twelve hours more each week than has heretofore been the custom of the company, the result of which has been that the producing capacity of your plants has been reduced one-twelfth." Thus, we see that as labor stops working, the "net earnings" of corporations stop increasing. It all depends on labor, the creator of all wealth.

THE HAZLETON BUSINESS MEN'S COMMITTEE.

The favorite axioms of the Socialists that labor creates all wealth and that material interests regulate conduct are just now receiving fresh endorsement in the facts connected with the visit to this city of the committee of business men of Hazleton, Pa., who are here to induce J. P. Morgan to end the anthracite coal strike.

In Pennsylvania the chief industry is coal mining. On the wealth dug from the bowels of the earth by the labor of its miners largely depends the prosperity of the commonwealth founded by William Penn. With the cessation of that wealth production by that labor, prosperity in whole sections dwindles, trade stagnates, and business interests suffer, while the "earnings" of corporations decrease for the time being. These facts show that labor creates all wealth, even that of middle class business men, as well as that of capitalists.

This truth is reflected in the actions of the Hazleton Business Men's Committee, as is also the truth that material interests regulate conduct. Finding that business has been paralyzed by the strike, finding that prosperity languishes, and that their profits have been vitally affected, this "Business Men's Committee" is striving to have coal mining resumed, so that part of the wealth produced by the miners may find its way into the coffers of their class again, and all will be as lovely for the business men as it was before the strike.

In the fact that the interests of the business men demand the ending of the strike lurks a danger to the miners, which emphasizes the second axiom of the Socialists. The business men will, if they can do so, bring about the desired settlement of the strike at a sacrifice to the miners, as with them the preservation and perpetuation of their class interests justify any means to attain the end. We may rest assured that the end will not be good as far as the miners are concerned.

ROOSEVELT AND NATIONAL TRUST CONTROL.

There is a suspicion dawning in the minds of "the general public" that Roosevelt's campaign in favor of the national control of the trusts is simply a move to place trusts and corporations on a national basis in order that they may escape the petty persecutions of the States. A similar thing was done in the case of the railroads when they were put under national control via the Interstate Commerce Law and the Interstate Commerce Commission. Whereas the railroads were formerly liable to prosecution in the States in which they were chartered and operated, they can now only be proceeded against for certain violations, under the National Interstate Commerce Law, before the National Interstate Commerce Commission. In the large number of cases brought before this commission for violations of the Interstate Commerce Act, the convictions secured have been so few as to be without significance. Under the national control of trusts it is quite likely that no better results will be obtained than in the national control of railroads under the Interstate Commerce Act. This, perhaps, will account for the unanimous support accorded the Rooseveltian idea by the capitalist press and the capitalist class generally. The national government has certainly been good to the capitalist class, even since the days when Alexander Hamilton's idea that it should exist only for the benefit of such as they who gained a foothold in this country. In pleading that the national government take the trusts and corporations under its control, Roosevelt simply follows in the logical footsteps of Hamilton.

A SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT.

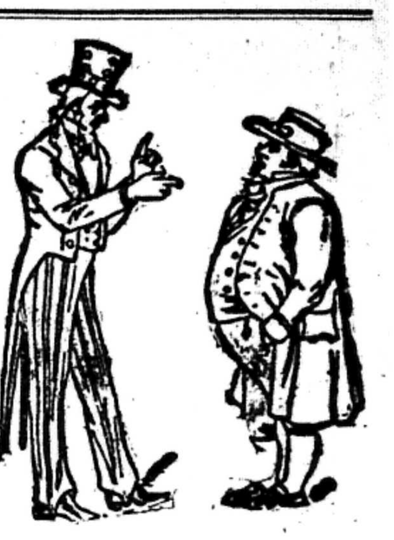
The announcement that the anthracite coal strike will be settled by the first of September is accompanied by a statement which, to those given to a consideration of the intimations conveyed in news despatches, appears very significant indeed.

The statement in question is as follows: "The understanding is that the operators will make concessions and the miners will also make a sacrifice." The significance of this statement lies in contrast between the operators' "concessions" and the miners' "sacrifice." One is led to infer from this contrast that, in the strike settlement, the miners' loss will be greater than their gain and that the sacrifice which they will be called upon to make, will more than repay the operators for what they concede.

Such an inference is perfectly justified by the history of the anthracite coal strike. Inaugurated, after many delays consumed in deceptive arbitration, at an unfavorable season of the year, waged in the soft coal and political interests of Mark Hanna, what other results can the miners expect than that summed up in the word "sacrifice?" To expect success under such circumstances is like expecting success from an army directed by its enemies and traitors.

"Concessions" from employers and "sacrifices" from employees will be the result of all strikes not waged in the interest of the working class.

Superstition dies hard. The Doukhobors, a religious sect living in Canada, who exiled themselves from Russia because their faith forbids them to engage in war for any cause, are making no provision for the severe winters of that country. Five thousand of them are now affected and the mania is spreading. They will not eat the flesh of any animal, and live on bread and water and a few vegetables. They also discard leather shoes and woolen clothing. Evidently these strange people, who are profoundly religious from their standpoint, believe that the Creator will work miracles in their favor; that the laws of nature will be set aside for their special benefit. Instead of learning what natural laws are and conforming thereto, these people, like thousands of so-called Christians in the United States, believe that prayerful mumblings will enable them to escape the consequences of their self-imposed ignorance.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN. — Which do you think it the most commanding place or city in the United States?

UNCLE SAM.—Its most central place or city.

B. J.—And what city would that be?

U. S.—The most central place or city in a country is that city or place from which its government radiates. Under the feudal and kindred social systems, the city or place most strategically situated, that which was least accessible to the enemy, and from which the enemy was most easily reached, became the "central" city, and seeing that in those days the political and the economic rulers were one and the same, such a strategic spot became also the seat of the government—government radiated from there. Under the capitalist social system, especially in a country like the United States, where the stink-weed of Capitalism blossoms to its fullest extent, "government" branches off into its two component parts—the political and the economic. Every Socialist knows that, important and essential though the political part be, under capitalism that branch is of only incidental value; the branch that is of continuous value, that from which at all times "government" radiates, is the economic one and that branch of government has its seat there where the economic interests of the capitalists center. In the United States, New York City is the spot where those interests center. For that reason, it is no accident that the leading capitalist publications issue from New York; that all the capitalist parties have their national executive seats here; that the Socialist Labor Party, the party that alone does, can or will grapple with the monster of Capitalism, deliberately seated its National Executive and its National Organ in this spot; and that, while this is so, the middle class party of Popdemocracy, with its middle class interests centering in the West, is the only one whose national executive is located in the Mississippi Valley. From New York City the economic government, together with all the forces that that implies, truly radiates; it consequently is the country's central place.

Political and Economic.

At the last session of the legislature of Texas a committee was created to investigate and report on the various State institutions. The report of this committee, just made public, reveals the brutal character of the "civilization" enthroned in Texas and why a Democratic majority of 200,000 is possible. We can add nothing to the emphatic language of this official report, which is as follows:

"It is our conviction that the lease system is a disgrace to the State and ought to be abolished. As a rule, the life of a convict is not as valuable in the eyes of the sergeants and guards and contractors, with a few exceptions, as that of a dog; in evidence thereof, we find that the average life of a convict is seven years. Convicts are shot down upon the least provocation, and when there is absolutely no excuse for it.

"Convicts are worked when they are sick and disabled, and some have been compelled to work until they dropped dead in their tracks. Nothing, so far as we know, has been done to remedy this evil. When men are shot down like dogs and are worked until they drop dead under this system, the people of Texas cannot hope to escape responsibility for these wrongs."

The "Allied People's party," the misleading name by which the moribund Populorum, which, to escape oblivion, actually seems to think that it can unite the wage-workers of the industrial centers with the farmers, and thus create a party that will sweep the country and elect a president in 1904. Nothing can be more absurd than the Populist contention that wage-workers, whether organized or unorganized, have anything in common with landholding and labor-skinning farmers. With all their hysterical clamor of "equal rights for all," the Populist farmers are just as grasping and as determined to keep their feet on the neck of the hired man as are the Democrats and Republicans. Like their class everywhere, these same Populists, if they could have their way, would reduce the wages and standard of living of all wage-workers to the level of the Georgia cornfield negro. When these landholding Populists have lost their lands and become as hired men—and that is the fate in store for them—they will be able to view conditions from the standpoint of the working class, but not until then.

Senator Hanna having been asked to lay the corner stone of a new building for the Salvation Army in Cleveland, Ohio, the Bricklayers' Union of that city declares that he must join their organization before he can do it, as that line of work is peculiarly their own. President McKinley joined the Bricklayers' Union in Chicago in 1899 before he laid the corner stone of the new Federal Building. "Labor" politics of the pure and simple brand certainly make strange bedfellows.

People who cannot afford beef will perhaps feel some consolation in the report that prunes are falling in price.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, beside their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

A SUPPLEMENT.

To the Garbled Batch of Correspondence Between Lucien Sanial and Wm. J. Eberle.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 26, 1902.

Frank Jordan, Cleveland, Ohio:

Dear Comrade—Your special delivery letter just received. Enclosed you will find check for the amount of $10. Go at once to Indianapolis. If you can stop the administration from sucking any money out of that place, do so by all means.

You may be able to get them to help us in our effort.

I am going to raise some more funds among the boys. Will forward to you to Indianapolis. Stay there till Saturday only. You will have to start on your agitation trip through the State on coming Monday until election day.

Try and buy a cut rate ticket to Indianapolis.

Everything is all right here. Let us know where we can send our statement to Cleveland and your address in Indianapolis. Statements will be ready tomorrow. Keep us posted.

Yours, etc.,
(Signed) D. M. Sachter.

Pepin sent us a letter; it's O. K. Now, Frank, at them.

N. B.—In order to properly appreciate the admonition given above "to stop the administration from sucking (?) any money" out of Indianapolis, Ind., and the information about "raising some more funds among the boys," to be forwarded to Jordan in Indianapolis, so as to aid him in the mission of trying to starve out the "administration," the following facts should be known.

1. D. M. Sachter is the secretary of Section Allegheny County, Pa., not Indiana, and Frank Jordan is the paid agitator of that section in Pennsylvania, not Indiana, and these gentlemen are both in the camp of those who condemn "vile intrigues."

2. Section Allegheny County owes the Labor News Company the snug sum of $262.45. This amount is for literature delivered, and almost the whole amount represents actual disbursements in producing and delivering said literature. This debt dates since about January of this year, and, though frequently called upon to pay, the only attempt to pay was a few days ago: a check for $10 "on account," ACCOMPANIED BY AN ORDER FOR $15 WORTH OF MORE LITERATURE!!

The managing powers of the "only logical center of any true Socialist movement on this continent" are obviously determined "not to lead, but to take a firm stand" in sucking money from their Pennsylvania dupes, and plucking the "administration" by withholding payments due to the party, thereby urging on the day "when all the bona fide Socialist forces of the country will gravitate towards it," and thus enable it to capture the party, cancel its obligations, and simultaneously rid the "logical center of Socialism on this continent" of "the men whose petty interests, mean ambitions and vile intrigues" now stand in the way.

Finally, the "managing powers" of Section Allegheny County condemn the establishment of an investigation committee by Section New York. Every individual has the right to investigate. When an organization wishes to exercise the right, it must do so, either by setting up an investigation over and aboveboard, as New York did, or by the dark lantern method adopted by the "managing powers" of Allegheny County, as indicated by the above letter, and, as a means "to show their disgust at the conditions which the membership are tolerating or upholding."

Let the battle cry of "the only logical center of bona fide Socialism on this continent" be, henceforth and forever until capitalism is overthrown, the awe-inspiring slogan, "Now, Frank, at them." Where is the man so base that he would "have no taste for such 'revolutionary agitation?'"

The Resignation of Sanial.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Never, so far as I can remember, has anything pertaining to Party affairs ever surprised me so much as did the news in to-day's People anent the resignation of Mr. Lucien Sanial, and, especially his reasons for resignation as given to the N. E. C. Certain doings of some, until recently, as we thought, loyal Party members, have of late filled me with disgust more than astonishment, and the "Kangaroo coup" three years ago gave no time for either surprise or disgust, but awaked at once all the indignation and energy that one was capable of. Will you allow me, then, to give vent to my surprise and make a few comments upon Mr. Sanial's reasons for withdrawal from the Party, etc.?

After stating, in his letter of Aug. 6, that "I was probably one of the least informed members of the Party concerning its recent affairs," Mr. Sanial says: "I viewed with intense apprehension the successive 'retirement' or open dissatisfaction of militants whose conflict with or opposition to the N. E. C. and the editor of The People could not, as in the case of the Kangaroos, be traced to fundamental differences or principles or tactics. As the dispute enlarged it became more and more apparent to me that persons and personalities were at the root of the trouble, until numbers of comrades throughout the country caught the infection, and, instead of quietly calling a halt and judicially proceeding to an investigation, rushed mostly into the fight, some on one side, some on the other, with prejudiced mind and violent expression. I have no taste for this kind of 'revolutionary agitation.'"

I want to know how it could become "more and more apparent" to Mr. Sanial that persons and personalities were at the root of the trouble," when, according to himself, he "was probably one of the least informed members of the Party concerning its recent affairs"?

Refusing to get information from the N. E. C. Mr. Sanial says: "I would in fairness be bound to hear not less fully the other side or sides. And I would certainly not hear either side but in the presence of the other," . . . . . "To be the judge of differences and grievances so highly personal and so intensely bitter as those which are now, to say the least, injurious to the party, is the function, not of any one man or set of men, but of the party itself, acting collectively, with unprejudiced mind and unruffled temper."

After all the "statements" that have been spread and all the resolutions, etc., published in The People, it would, I think, be pretty near impossible to give any interested member any better information from any side or sides than what he has got already.

Mr. Sanial mentioned his "old age," and for my part, I would be willing to accept that as an excuse for his want of information. But when he, denouncing "leadership," says in his letter to Mr. Eberle: "Pittsburg is the logical center of any true Socialist movement on this continent. Let it not 'lead,' but let it take a firm stand on the only ground that honest militants can occupy; and although it may be in a minority now—although it may have to suffer indignities of all sorts, including even expulsion—the time must soon come when all the bona fide Socialist forces of the country will have to gravitate towards it and to fall in line with it," then I don't know if even "old age" can be an excuse for such talk. That talk to me resembles an appeal for some kind of concerted action without any sort of superintendence and direction. And that advice comes from a man, who himself retires from action. Well, that is the only logical thing about it, for should Mr. Sanial remain in activity, he might be summoned to the "center" and called upon to lead "the bona fide Socialist forces," or any part of them. I can not help it, but to me such words sound almost anarchistic. I do not see how at present a collective work, a concert, a ship, an army or a party can act intelligently, harmoniously, securely, forcibly or effectively without leadership, whatever the name of such leadership may be.

The Party must keep its eyes upon those whose positions cause them to be recognized as leaders, but when it thinks it has got the right ones it must support them. All its members must know their respective places. He who doesn't know how to obey will never be fit for leadership, for the "commanding" and the "obeying" must all serve to one end—the good of the whole. We must be educated to the fullest understanding of what it is that serves the Party best, and if the leaders we have at present are misusing the power we have given to them, then we should remove them and in their places put others whom we think have given us sufficient proofs that they have a clearer understanding and a greater competency.

Of course we should not accept or tolerate any leaders except in the sense of trusted officers, or servants to our common cause. But accepting them as such, our own duty is to do whatever we can to make their services effective. If any individual, anybody in the rank and file, thinks that he could do the leading, the most important of the party services, better than any one of the present officers, let him through faithful and conscientious work at the place he now has, show to the membership that he is worthy of their trust and has the necessary competency. Don't be afraid. The Party has many eyes to see with and many brains to think with, and it will appreciate all good services and put everybody where his work will be most telling, in proportion as important posts are to be filled.

As to Mr. Sanial's denunciation of leadership in such a connection, I must say this: I can see some purpose behind the attempts that are being made to cause the speedy removal of our present party officers as long as I suspect that there are some other people that are in a hurry to get their places; but if all leadership is going to be abolished now, all of a sudden, then the only reason therefor must be, that some geniuses in the Party have suddenly detected a fundamentally wrong conception of Socialism, that has hitherto been entertained by our movement and its principal thinkers the world over.

But would it not be good to have such a grave question somewhat discussed in our press and in our sections before we meet in a national convention to decide upon it? Victor Funke.

New York, August 26, 1902.

The S. P. and the S. L. P. in Grand Junction.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Since the American Labor Union, at its convention in Denver, indorsed the "Socialist" party, this "new" party has entered the fight in Colorado, with the best speakers they can secure in the country; four of these speakers, including Debs, have spoken in Grand Junction, and one of them spoke three times at this place.

For some cause or other these speakers have not called for questions in Grand Junction; it may be on account of the red buttons they see before them.

I was sick and unable to attend the Debs meeting, but the comrades that attended say his address was all right and would help along the cause of Socialism.

Before Mr. Debs left the city he laid the foundation for a branch of his new party by getting a few men to sign an agreement to go on and organize, and Friday evening, July 25, was set as the time to organize the new Socialist party branch.

Knowing that the most of the men that were thinking of uniting with this new party to be good, honest, sincere men, wanting to work for the Socialist republic, I thought it best to address them as follows:

"To J. W. Sawyer, Dr. L. C. Hedges, I. A. Moon, W. M. Van Buren, C. C. Rumsey and all others who are contemplating the starting of a second Socialist party in Mesa County:

"Greeting.—Before launching your new party I feel it my duty to call your attention to certain facts. On June 4, 1899, we organized in Grand Junction Section Mesa County of the Socialist Labor Party; between that date and election day we bought and scattered sixteen thousand leaflets, five thousand papers and Socialist books by the hundred. In the fall of '99 two issues of a local paper called The Cause were printed and scattered through the county, besides holding meetings in various parts of the county. Thus we increased our vote from 9 in the fall of 1898 to 36 in the fall of 1899.

"In the spring of 1900 The Cause was again published for ten weeks before election, and by the comrades it was placed in every home in the city.

"We have continued the good work from that time to the present, using leaflets, papers, books and speakers, to educate the people to their own economic and class interests. Twenty-seven weeks of the time a small Socialist paper was published known as The Revolutionist, and was mailed without money and without price to every home in the county that would receive it. This paper was published at a loss of $250 to the publisher.

"In this way we have built up a stronger sentiment for Socialism in Mesa County in general, and in Grand Junction in particular, than can be found in any other part of the State, if not in any other part of the nation.

"Now, comrades, the question is up to you; it is you who will decide whether the Socialists of Mesa County shall stand together as a solid rock against all the upholders of capitalism, or whether they shall be divided and fall.

"The ones that organized the first Socialist organization cannot be held responsible for two organizations, but such responsibility must rest on the shoulders of the ones that organize the second Socialist organization.

"Trusting you will think twice before you act that you may act wisely, I am,

"Yours for the Socialist republic,
"S. B. Hutchinson,
"Organizer Section Mesa County, Socialist Labor Party.

"P. S.—One of our men received 297 votes last fall—S. B. H.".

The above communication I handed J. W. Sawyer, a friend of mine, who was at the head of the new movement, requesting Mr. Sawyer to read the same at their meeting before they organized, which Mr. Sawyer agreed to do, and did as agreed. This caused some discussion and four that attended this (their first) meeting with a view of joining them, changed their minds, and one of the four has since joined the S. L. P., and we think the other three will yet join us.

Comrades Ten Eyck and Billings attended said meeting to make clear to them anything they were not yet able to understand, and it was well that they were there, as they proved a great help to them. To illustrate, after reading the communication, Mr. Sawyer explained it in this wise: He said that all Socialist parties, including the Socialist Labor Party, except the S. L. P. of Colorado, held a convention in Indianapolis in 1900 and united in one party, now known as the Socialist party, and that the S. L. P. was now but a local party in Colorado.

Mr. Sawyer, without doubt, believed his statement to be true, as he is a great admirer of the "Appeal to Reason," and it will be remembered by all who were reading the Appeal at the time of said convention, that it claimed the S. L. P. had united with the other so-called Socialist parties in one party, and gave the name of said party as the Socialist party.

Comrade Ten Eyck got permission and made clear the fact that the S. L. P. was a national organization, and that they had never united with any other organization.

We did not ridicule, slander or abuse these people, neither do we intend to, but with firmness and kindness we reasoned with them, teaching them the truth, and the truth is what tells. Two that went in as charter members of this new party have since resigned and joined the S. L. P., and take our word for it that others will follow.

One of these two men, R. Hugh Skeggs, that went in as a charter member of this new party, resigned one week later, joining the S. L. P. Among other things given as his reason for doing so was that they (the new party) was running things a little too loosely, that is, they were taking in members that he knew were not Socialists, and he (Skeggs) believed such loose tactics would weaken, instead of strengthen, the party, but Comrade Skeggs was assured by one of their leaders that one should not ask, but assume that all who joined them to be Socialists. The words of one of their own members, as published in one of their own papers, make clear their tactics on this point, and are as follows:

"Let each comrade constitute himself into a committee of one and make it his or her business to see that every one of the three thousand voters of this county has a chance to say whether or no they will join our party. Get their signatures and educate them afterwards."

The above straws indicate the way the wind blows.

These people are honest in the belief that one hundred members, pulling in one hundred directions, will add more strength to their party than ten members pulling in one direction; but such are not the tactics of the S. L. P.

The S. L. P. is still at the bat in Mesa County. On Sunday afternoon, August 17th, Comrade H. S. Aley, M. D., of Lincoln, Neb., was with us, and addressed a very large and attentive gathering in our City Park. The doctor spoke for a little more than an hour, and his address was so clear, plain and scientific that a child could understand him. Dr. Aley has made many warm friends in Grand Junction.

On Monday evening, August 18th, several of the comrades met the doctor in our office to talk over the ups and downs of the S. L. P. While we all agreed that The People was too harsh to do the good it would do were it a little milder in its tone, we also agreed that The People was the only uncompromising Socialist paper published in America. S. B. Hutchinson.

Grand Junction, Col., August 23.

"Mother" Jones in Milwaukee.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—"Mother" Jones was here last Sunday and addressed a gathering of Social Democrats in Schlitz Park, on the miners and the strike in the coal region of West Virginia. "Mother" Jones is a good speaker, and while her oratorical powers arouse the feelings, she, however, fails to convince the intellect.

"Mother" Jones may be a good and noble woman, and we believe her honesty and sincerity will be questioned by no one; but this does not prevent us from criticizing her. Forever and anon must it be pointed out that the modern labor movement must stand on a pure class conscious and revolutionary standpoint, and that not sentimentalism but, on the contrary, the intellect must be appealed to in order to bring the labor movement to a successful issue. All else is a bosh.

Christians may be satisfied with the commandment, "Love thy neighbor as thy self," but the revolutionary Socialist whose aim is to overthrow that hideous capital, the greatest criminal yet recorded in the annals of the world, is not contented with such phrases, but points out that the system must be abolished before the worker will be able to fulfill that apostolic command. But never will such a thing take place unless the people understand the policy as adopted by the S. L. P., viz that the labor movement must be founded on a pure class conscious and revolutionary basis.

In this it, and we, differ so widely from "Mother" Jones. The S. L. P. throws all elements out of its ranks or prevents them from entering that would in any way rend its class conscious and revolutionary spirit. It mercilessly exposes the fakir. But "Mother" Jones does different; she said, Mr. Mitchell, of the mine workers, was one of the best men in the states and he had voted the Socialist ticket. A great gain for the Social Democrats! Furthermore she said that we should not fight about small things, but all who vote for Socialism should come together and fight capital, for everybody had not the time to read Marx's "Capital." She went on to say that it was not necessary to do so, because "Capital" was written forty years ago; different circumstances prevailed then and we should not bother our heads of what was written so long a time ago.

Now, we of the S. L. P. always maintain that the author of "Capital" is the profoundest of all economists and all those who want to be true Socialists must walk in his wake. It was Marx whose genius permeated the labor movement with that class conscious and revolutionary spirit that is so justly called the gendi post—without it the labor movement would be nothing but a body in which the sentimentalist could sway his sceptre; with it the labor movement is great and unconquerable.

"Mother" Jones hoped that the strike of the mine workers would not be settled before next winter; she sincerely wished it could be prolonged that long, for said she: "If the strike is not settled before that time then we march up to Washington and demand of Congress that the people shall own the mines."

It is but yesterday that we saw Coxey, with his army marching up to the capitol of the United States only to meet with a terrible defeat. We may yet witness a renewed effort in this way and see the swarthy miner marching up to the seat of the government asking, as the crusader in the days of yore: "How far yet before we have reached our goal?" But long before they will have reached it, will they be scattered in all directions, because those people before whom they intend to plead have as much mercy as the promoters of such a scheme seems to have sense, common sense.

It is only the S. L. P. that can bring about the downfall of capital; the Socialist Labor Party, the nightmare of capitalism; the hope, the only hope for the toiler for a better day.

H. B.

Milwaukee, Wis., August 24.

A Western View of Recent Party Events.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Just received a letter from Pittsburg, from William J. Eberle, with a "copy of B. F. Keinard's resignation from the S. L. P."; also a letter by Lucien Sanial to Eberle dated August 11th, 1902, another one by Sanial dated August 12th, 1902, and also addressed to William Eberle. A copy of a letter sent by you to Lucien Sanial, dated August 11th, 1902, and another letter by Lucien Sanial to you, dated August 18th, 1902, winds up the bunch.

It is evident that quite an extensive organization exists among the fellows that have been trying to be or become the whole S. L. P., ever since the kangaroo trouble occurred. This was something that I felt continually. There developed too much chumminess among these fellows, and where friendship and mutual favors, instead of principle, become the considerations for action, actual organization is a thing of the past. A regular gang has been developed and they imagine that the weight of their names will stampede the membership against The People and National Executive Committee.

H. Richter received also, "An address by members of Section New York." For additional copies Peter Damm's name is given. Well, Peter Damm cannot say that he never played "the suspending act." He did admit to me that they suspended the Cincinnati wagon makers, because it would give them the majority of votes. At least, their votes were not counted when on one occasion a narrow margin would have made a difference.

Fraternally,
M. MEYER,
334 Arndt Street, Detroit, Aug. 23.

Who Pay?

To the Daily and Weekly People—The Kangaroos and Social Democrats have held seven or eight public meetings in this city during the last two months, which would have cost the S. L. P. about $60, all told, and our members are all thorough revolutionists and class-conscious proletarians, who pay their dues, whereas the Kangs never paid dues and that is why we expelled them.

We should like to know who paid the expenses of Frank Spring and Pulpit Thumper Vail, of New Jersey, and the other fakirs not worth mentioning.

The last speaker was "my old friend," Hartford. How the great have fallen! If you had a tear you would have shed it for him, he looked so forlorn and down-hearted to the small crowd of 40 people which he recently addressed. In that crowd were 15 red buttons, and for old time "friendship's sake" they let him alone in his misery.

We are getting ready to open our outdoor campaign.

James McGarrey.

Newburg, N. Y., Aug. 27.

George L. Coderre.

Holyoke, Mass., Aug. 23.—The S. L. P. has lost another of its stalwarts by the death of Comrade Geo. L. Coderre, who fell from the fourth floor of a building in Greenfield, Mass., last Saturday night.

Comrade Coderre was our candidate for alderman of Ward Two for many years, and one of the first French citizens to stand as a standard bearer of the party in this city.

Coderre was a typesetter by trade, and was considered a first class workman, and by his mild disposition and sociability gained the confidence of his shopmates and the friendship of all who came in contact with him. He leaves one daughter, a father and mother, and three brothers. Having been out of work for a while, he was compelled to go elsewhere to seek employment, and had been working only three days when he met his death.

Though we will miss him and our ranks are made thinner by his departure, we will continue the battle of emancipation with firmer determination, and we will strive, as he did, to abolish the system that compels a man to leave behind his child and relatives, and all that is dear to him, to go out in the world to find a market for his labor.

The comrade is a victim of capitalism, for had he found employment here, he would not have met his fate, so capitalism misrule is the cause of his death. Though his voice is silent, his spirit goes marching on and the courage with which he fought for his class will remain as an example for us. Long live the S. L. P. H. St. Cyr.

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

T. P. L., CHULA VISTA, CAL.—Address James Matthews, Box 95, Cleveland, Ohio.

M. G. P., CHARLESTOWN, MASS.—The copy of the "Charlestown Enterprise" which you sent was duly received. This is not enough, however, to expose it. You should also have forwarded the article which was refused publication.

J. W., OURAY, COLO.—There are no books in English treating of the modern Russian Socialist movement, so far as we know and are able to learn. Such books can be had in French, while there are also certain revolutionary magazines in Russia that are of value to the student. The Russian cannot vote; there is no franchise. The Russian Socialist manifests his antagonism to Russian capitalism by joining the political, revolutionary and trades union movements of his country. His tactics are not those of the anarchist, as he favors the struggl for the ballot, and hopes to attain his ends through it rather than by the bomb. For quite a while the Russian Socialist movement had a great effect in diminishing the demonstrations of the terrorists; but recently, however, this influence has waned somewhat, owing to the gross injustice of the Russian government, which seeks to stamp out the Socialist movement with an iron heel, and which, as a result, has given a new impetus to the terroristic programme, many who were heretofore non-resistants and non-combatants embracing it as one of the means wherewith to check the Czar's outrageous policy. On this programme the Russian socialists are divided into many factions, some for, others against; but mostly for. The number of Russian Socialists is an unknown quantity. There being no elections, there is no way of counting them. As to whether the tactics of the Russian Socialists are more effective than those of the Tolstoians the answer is undoubtedly, Yes. The Russian Socialists number among their adherents large numbers of the working class residing in the industrial centers of the country, among whom they are carrying on a systematic and peaceful propaganda and organization (when permitted) in favor of democratic Socialism. They have encountered the opposition of the Autocrat of All the Russias, who has organized decoy movements and inaugurated repressive measures to destroy. Their influence, as a consequence, is far more potent industrially, economically and politically than is that of the Tolstoians.

J. L. McD., WOBURN, MASS.—A member of the S. L. P. cannot accept the position of constable from either or any of the capitalistic parties. To accept such a position would be in violation of the principle underlying party membership, which requires applicants to sever their connection with the capitalist parties. The fact that you are to get the position in a city away from that in which your section is located does not alter the case.

T. B., LONDON, ONT.—As we are not informed on the subjects regarding which you question us, and as we have no works of reference bearing on them, we regret to say that we cannot answer you, though we would very much like to. We have certain indefinite impressions, but they would not do you any more good than they do us. If it is important that you should have the information you request, write to Le Socialiste, Organe Central du Parti Ouvrier Francais, Redaction, 36 Rue Halle, Paris, for it. They, most likely, will gladly forward it.

A CALL.

To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party.

Greeting:—In compliance with the provisions of Article V, Section 7k, the Sections of the S. L. P. are herewith called upon to make nominations for one delegate to represent the Socialist Labor Party at the annual convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, to be held in December, 1902.

The place of the convention is not yet definitely determined, but will be either Syracuse, N. Y., or Hartford, Conn.

The nominations shall close on Wednesday, October 1, 1902, and report must be made to the undersigned on or before that date. The nominations made will then be submitted to the Sections for a general vote.

For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.,
Henry Kuhn,
National Secretary.

EVOLUTION AND REVOLUTION.

The following is translated from a pamphlet "Socialisme de Gouvernement et Socialisme Revolutionnaire" by Chas. Rappoport, and reproduced in The Workers' Republic, Dublin. It contrasts the conception of Socialism which has sprung up as the outcome of opportunist Millerandism with the revolutionary Socialism preached by Marx, Engels, and other scientific exponents of the doctrine:

"The new method is evolutionary. The new method is reformatory. The new method holds before all things to legality. It is therefore, above all things legal. In order to properly understand it in all its beauty, in all its grandeur, we have to study successively its conceptions of evolution, of reform and of 'legal revolution.'

"We take them in order and we begin at evolution.

"The partisans of the new method owing, doubtless, to an excess of loyalty, put into the mouths of revolutionists, absurdities, which they have naturally only made ready use of. The revolutionists say they believe that the social revolution will be the result of a coup de main, of a skirmish with the police, or better, to use a favorite expression of the minister, (is it necessary to name him?) by a 'stroke of a magic wand.'

"The revolutionists are travested into socialist magicians, into miracle workers. And the realists of State Socialism—great idealists in theory—never miss an occasion of manifesting haughty disdain for these dreamers of impossible catastrophies. They alone are in perfect accord with modern science, based on the idea of evolution. The revolutionists are romancers, benighted persons, in a word Utopians. Has not Bernstein said that Marx himself was often a common Blanquiste?

"What is the reality?

"Let us state in the first place that all the great masters of contemporary socialism, those even of them who have introduced therein the idea of Evolution Karl Marx, Ferdinand Lassalle, Pierre Lavroff, were, during all their lives convinced revolutionists. This is an undeniable fact, and we will prove it.

"The socialist work of Karl Marx has been compared to that of Darwin in the domain of nature. Indeed, his classic work, the Manifesto, by itself perhaps, of all the books of our time, is that which in a much restricted form, (thirty pages) containing such profound ideas, develops entirely a system of the evolution of capitalist society. In the Manifesto we see Socialism coming forth by the mere force of circumstances from the loins even of capitalist society. It is capitalism itself that creates its own grave digger—the proletariat organized as a class party.

"The Manifesto terminates with the ultra-revolutionary declaration:—

"'Communists consider it unworthy to cloak their conceptions and their aims. They declare openly that their goal can be attained only by the violent destruction of the existing social regime. Let the ruling class tremble before a communist revolution. The proletariat have nothing save their chains to lose thereby. They have a world to gain. We are far here from the theory "Be afraid to cause fear" which has led its author to the ministry of commerce.'

"The idealist Pierre Lavroff on the question of violent revolution was in complete agreement with Marx. He preached during the whole of his glorious career, 'Revolution in the name of reason, of justice and of humanity.' He sought to scientifically establish that 'every socialist who thought logically ought to be a revolutionist,' and he added always that the revolution would not be accomplished without violence. Pierre Lavroff introduced scientific philosophy into Russia, so contributing more than any other to the defeat of metaphysical and theological ideas in his own country. He was the sworn enemy of the miracle—meaning thereby the miracle of the social transformation by participation (in Bourgeois government).

"The statement of Marx, that in England the Revolution could accomplish itself peacefully and legally is made use of in the same manner. In his preface to the English translation of Capital, Engels, recalling the words of his illustrious friend, wrote, 'But he never forgot to add that he doubted very much that the English ruling classes would agree to a peaceful and legal revolution.' (Introduction to Capital, 1887.) In other words, the revolution will be superfluous if the ruling classes be in a mood to commit suicide. It is evident that Marx, who thoroughly understood the economic conditions of England, only meant to convey that the materials for the revolution were there at hand, and in order to accomplish the revolution there needed only the revolutionary lever.

"In 1887, at the Congress of Saint-Gall, Bebel said, 'He who says that the final goal of Socialism will be brought about peacefully, either knows not what that goal is, or is mocking us.' Furthermore, it is only in its scientific period of development based on the idea and the principle of evolution that socialism affirms itself revolutionary. The great Utopians, Fourier, Owen and Saint-Simon were peaceful reformers. This was precisely the period when social reformers addressed themselves to monarchs soliciting their co-operation in social reform in the name of 'social preservation.' The triumph of the truly realistic spirit was at the same time the triumph of the revolutionary spirit.

"There exists only quacks who do not see beyond the end of their nose or those who have an interest in distorting historic truth, who pretend that revolution is contrary to evolution, of which it is in reality the fatal, irresistible, crowning point.

"Thus, the Utopian period of Socialism was pacific. The scientific period adopts the revolutionary tactics.

"Ferdinand Lassalle, who was the promoter of universal suffrage in Germany, the man par excellence of peaceful and immediate action, extolled the revolution as a means to an end, even in all work of, serious reform. He pointed to great reforms which have ben realised only by revolution. For him as for every modern Socialist, the revolution is only a movement, a period of crises in what is called the 'normal' evolution of society, an evolution which has come to a head.

"C. Rappoport."

KARL MARX AND THE IRISH PROBLEM.

The following letter has been translated from one of a series at present appearing in the "Neue Zeit," and is reproduced in those columns as being of considerable interest, inasmuch as it shows that in the attitude on political and economical questions in Ireland, which the I. S. R. P. have taken up, they are translating into action the conclusions arrived at by that marvelous judgment of Marx, which was all but infallible in its conclusions:

London, November 29, 1869.

My dear Kugelman:

That which has aroused some suspicions upon the inviolability and security of the post is that a letter written by me from Hanover to Engels has been incontestably unsealed and afterwards closed very clumsily. Engels kept the envelope in order that I might convince myself with my own eyes.

My long silence, up to a certain point culpable, must be explained by the fact that I have had a deal of work to do, not only for my scientific studies, but also for the International, for which I have been compelled to work very hard, following the receipt of a book from St. Petersburgh upon the condition of the working class (peasants, of course, included) in Russia, and in addition the state of my health has not been at all satisfactory.

You will have seen without doubt in the 'Volkstaat" the resolution which I proposed against Gladstone on the question of amnesty for Ireland.

I am now attacking Gladstone and that has had some effect here, much as previously when I attacked Palmerston. The demagogic refugees here prefer to fall upon the continental despots at a distance which keeps them out of danger. These things have no more attraction for me than when made in the face of the tyrant. However, my intervention in this question of Irish amnesty, as well as the other proposition which I have made to the General Council, to discuss the relations of the working classes with Ireland and pass resolutions on the subject, have naturally another aim than that of speaking in a clear and decided manner for the Irish oppressed against the oppressors.

I have more and more arrived at the conviction—though this conviction has not entered the mind of the English working class—that we shall never be able to do in England anything decisive if we do not resolutely separate its policy in all that concerns Ireland from the policy of the dominant classes, so that not only will she be able to make common cause with the Irish, but will even be able to take the initiative in dissolving the union founded in 1801, and replacing it by an independent federative bond, and this aim should be followed not as a matter of sympathy with Ireland, but as a necessity based on the interest of the English proletariat.

Nevertheless the English people remain in the tow of the dominant classes, because they must make common cause with them before Ireland. Each of the movements in England remains paralyzed by the struggle with the Irish, who, even in England, form a very considerable proportion of the working class. The first condition of emancipation in this country—the overthrow of the English moneyed oligarchy—remains impossible, for the position cannot be raised much while they maintain strongly fortified outposts in Ireland. But there, as soon as the matter is placed in the hands of the Irish people, as soon will the latter become its own legislator and governor, and autonomous the annihilation of the English moneyed aristocracy, in great part the same people as the Irish landlords, will become infinitely more easy than here in England, for the reason that in Ireland it is not only an economic, but a national question, because the landlords are not as in England, the traditional dignitaries and representatives, but the oppressors of a nationality which they mortally hate. And it is not only the social evolution established in England which is retarded by these relations with Ireland, but also its external policy, notably with Russia and the U. S. A.

But as, on the other hand, it is the English working class who will incontestably throw the decisive weight in the balance of social emancipation, it is they who must act as the lever. In truth, the English Republic under Cromwell found its stumbling block in—Ireland. Do not let us fall into the same error again. The Irish have played the English government a pretty turn by the election of O'Donovan Rossa, a convict felon, as M. P. Already the official organs threaten a fresh suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, with a new system of terror. In truth, England never has and never can govern Ireland while the present relations last, other than by the most fearful terror and the most odious corruption. In France things seem to go much better, in the sense that on the one hand we see demagogic brawlers and democrats of all shades compromising themselves, and on the other Bonaparte has entered on the road of concessions where he is likely to break his neck.

In all that concerns the scandal of Eulenburg in the Prussian Chamber, the "Observer" of yesterday (that weekly journal is at the service of the ministry) makes this remark: "Napoleon said, 'Scratch a Russian and you will find a Tartar,' while as to Prussia it is not even useful to scratch to find—Russia."

Karl Marx.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne street, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held on August 22, at 2-6 New Reade street. Eber Forbes in the chair. In the absence of J. Hammer, J. J. Kinneally was elected recording secretary pro tem. The financial report for the week ending August 16 showed receipts $256.95; expenditures $26.49.

Communications: From Section Monroe Co., N. Y., resolutions against the R. I. "Statement and Propositions." From Section Philadelphia, Pa., resolutions objecting to the course pursued by Pennsylvania's State Executive Committee in demanding of the section to reinstate J. Pierce, contrary to the ruling of the N. E. C. that a member under charges cannot transfer; also that William J. Eberle, the secretary of the Pennsylvania State Executive Committee has sent to the organizer of the section twelve copies of the latest "statement" signed by a number of Section New York (the Damm lampoon). From Section St. Paul, Minn., sending report of vote cast against special convention and accompanying same with following resolution: "Resolved, That in our opinion, the S. L. P. shall not be used as a foot ball to be kicked about by a few disgruntled members." From Section South Norwalk, Conn., asking that a speaker be sent there soon. The section having asked for Comrade Kinneally, the secretary was instructed to reply that the Comrade can come either on August 28, or on September 4. From Canadian S. L. P., through its National Executive Committee, enclosing resolutions condemning Pierce lampoon and R. I. "Statement." From Philadelphia, Pa., relating how J. Pierce had written personal letters to a number of men there who had for some time dropped away from the section, urging them to rejoin in order to get for himself a favorable Grievance Committee, he having then expected that his case would be tried in Philadelphia. From J. A. Anthony, Santa Barbara, Cal., stating that, having been "out in the woods for some time," he had just heard of the attempt upon the Daily People, and wanting to know what "Devil's work this is"; also enclosing $5, a contribution to the Daily People. From Section Seattle, Wash., through A. Gilhaus, enclosing enrollment blank for the Daily People Auxiliary League, the section having decided to join the league and pay $1 a week for fifty weeks to aid in lifting the mortgages on the plant of the Daily People; also stating that if other sections were to follow suit, it would be a task easy to accomplish. (Section organizers should submit this to their respective sections and urge that clubs be formed. Ten men contributing ten cents each per week ought to be gotten together in any section that has the welfare of the Party press at heart,—N. E. C.) From Dublin, Ireland, relative to publication of pamphlets to be used during the tour of James Connolly. From California State Executive Commitee relative to having Comrade Connolly come to Los Angeles after he had been in San Francisco; also that they are collecting signatures for a place on the ballot and are doing well at it. From Section Lawrence, Mass., remitting pledge for Connolly fund and endorsing resolutions adopted by section endorsing action of N. E. C. in Pierce and R. I. matter. From Section Minneapolis, Minn., enclosing resolutions which were ordered published with comment. From Conn. State Executive Committee asking for amplification of minutes of last meeting to the effect that one vacancy on the committee had been caused by the removal of Comrade B. Beller from the city, he having gone to Seguine, Tex. From management of "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," Cleveland, Ohio, asking that an effort be made to meet a pressing indebtedness. From Section Lynn, Mass., enclosing resolutions in the matter of Pierce and R. I.

The treasurer reported to have been served with a summons in a suit brought by F. McDonald. Referred to Party's attorney, as were also letters received from E. Siff and Hyman Starr, through an attorney, Joseph Sapinsky, threatening suit against the N. E. C.

The following sections reported election of officers: Chicago, Ill., Springfield, Mass., Pueblo, Colo., Fall River, Mass., Lynn, Mass.

John J. Kinneally,
Recording Secretary, pro tem.

MASSACHUSETTS, S. E. C.

Regular meeting of Massachusetts S. E. C. held August 24, at 1165 Tremont street, room 1, Boston.

W. H. Young in the chair.

Roll call showed seven present, with Fuglestad, Onavonstrom, absent.

Minutes of previous regular meeting approved.

Communications from F. A. Walsh, member of S. E. C. from Lynn, placing resignation before committee. Action—Accepted and Lynn notified to fill vacancy.

Boston, on election of M. D. Fitzgerald as member of S. E. C. Action—As the above named Comrade was present at meeting of the committee his credential was accepted and Comrade seated.

New Bedford, asking if Connolly could be sent to that city. Action—As Boston has notified this committee that one date is sufficient for them it was decided to include New Bedford in Connolly's itinerary.

Cambridge, on election of delegates to convention; also to renewed activity in that city; also change of address of organizer.

Springfield, on change of date of Connolly's meeting in that city.

Fall River, on election of delegates to convention.

Everett, on election of officers. Lawrence, Medford, Lynn and Gardner, on election of delegates to convention; also from Worcester, vote for State nominees and from Lowell, on Connolly's trip. Action—Filed.

From N. E. C. on change of dates for Connolly's trip; also bill for application cards, 40 cents. Action—Bill ordered paid; on change of dates, referred to agitation committee.

From F. Keefe, bill of $1.85 expense as speaker to Plymouth. Action—ordered paid.

Committee on hiring hall for convention purpose reports the engaging of Investigator Hall, Paine Memorial Building, 9 Appleton street, Boston.

J. F. Stevers on No. five campaign pledges reports progress.

Grievance Committee on answer to charges made by Section Lynn against this committee. Action—Answer as read was accepted and copy of same ordered made.

Agitation Committee submits a schedule for circuit in Greater Boston for next two weeks. Action—Same was accepted and committee ordered to extend its scope by addition of speakers and dates.

As the demand for Connolly has increased of late the itinerary as laid out by this committtee had to be radically changed, starting him in the East at Fall River and ending at Holyoke, the following is the itinerary as revised:

Fall River—September 29.
New Bedford—September 30.
Boston—October 1.
Lowell—October 2.
Lawrence—October 3.
Haverhill—October 4.
Lynn—October 5.
Woburn—October 6.
Worcester—October 7.
Springfield—October 8.
Holyoke—October 9.

On motion it was decided to place Comrade M. T. Berry in the field at once, commencing in eastern part of State, taking in New Bedford, Fall River, Taunton, Plymouth and Abington.

On motion secretary was instructed to procure J. F. Malloney for Haverhill Saturday night.

On motion 5,000 leaflets on the S. L. P. vs. S. D. P., were ordered purchased of the Labor News Company.

Bill for supplies for recording secretary, $1.75 ordered paid.

Financial secretary reports receipts as follows:

From Everett, for dues and leaflets	$4.50
From Lowell and Medford, dues	3.60
" C. M. D. F. donation	84.70

MASSACHUSETTS S. E. C.

On Labor Day at Armory Grove, Roxbury, the last picnic of the season will be held. As it has been previously reported by the S. E. C. the proceeds of this picnic are to be divided as follows: one half to the Daily People and the remainder to be divided between the S. E. C. and Section Boston. With an entirely free field there is no reason why the Comrades of Greater Boston should not be instrumental in making this the most successful the Scandinavian Socialist Club has ever run.

Remember Comrades that this will be the last opportunity you will have this season to indulge in the pleasures of a picnic that will be a benefit to the Party and the Party press. Those desiring tickets can secure them from Party members or at the grove.

You will observe in the minutes of the S. E. C. that a donation of $84.70 has been made to the committee by the C. M. D. F. Club of Boston and will be led to believe that the total sum now in the treasury of the S. E. C. is ample to handle the campaign of this Fall. But you should remember that an organizer is to be put in the field at once, this will entail the expenditure of quite a sum, to say nothing of the literature it is the intention of this committee to deluge the State. As a last word, if you have not tickets get them. And when you obtain them don't fail to push them to the fullest extent.

P. S.—Remember that this committee is putting forth every effort to regain our standing as a three per cent. party. And this result can only be obtained with funds amply enough to make an effective canvass of the State.

Edwin S. Mayo.
Recording Secretary.
22 Villa avenue, Everett, Mass.

ATTITUDE OF SECTION BUFFALO TOWARDS THE OPPOSITION IN THE PARTY.

The members of Section Buffalo, S. L. P., having carefully and impassionately considered all statements and counter-statements published by the N. E. C. and the various representatives of the opposition in the Party, including the latest information furnished by Comrade W. J. Eberle of Pittsburg, Pa., pertaining to letters of resignation from the Party sent in by Comrades B. F. Keinard and Lucien Sanial, have, at a special meeting of the Section, held on August 25, adopted the following statement:

We most emphatically repudiate the dastardly, treasonable act committed by Julian Pierce, when he stole the names and addresses of the thousands of members and non-members of the Party, which were entrusted into his hands as a Party official, and for the Party's use only, and sent to all of them his "Statement," full of reckless and vicious false statements, exaggerations and misrepresentations, evidently inspired by a consuming thirst for revenge.

We also most emphatically repudiate the statement and propositions of the Rhode Island committee, who, besides supplementing Pierce's "Statement" with a string of equally reckless, sweeping and exaggerated statements, attempt to usurp powers that do not belong to them, and make propositions confessedly unconstitutional.

We condemn as utterly anarchistic the conduct of those of our comrades who, claiming to have proof of the various crimes our national officers are charged with, pronounce them guilty without trial instead of proceeding against them in the manner prescribed by the Party constitution, or who, believing or claiming it to be for the best of the Party that the publication of The Daily People should be suspended, commit acts calculated to bring about its forcible downfall, contrary to the intention of the majority of Party membership to continue its publication.

We express our appreciation of the efforts of the new management of The Daily People to maintain our Party organs and to place them on a more solid basis, and to assist them in their efforts we join The Daily People Auxiliary League, pledging to contribute at least $50 within the next 50 weeks, $10 to be sent immediately as our first payment towards that pledge.

In consideration, however, of the serious proportions which the opposition movement within the Party has assumed, and of all the numerous symptoms of a diseased condition of some parts of the Party's organization, we hold that it is to the best interest of the Party, in spite of the expense and loss of time incurred, to hold as soon as possible a special national convention. We hold that only such a convention, although it cannot be expected to reconcile the extremes of the warring camps, can properly probe and locate the seat of the disease, find and apply the proper remedy, convict the guilty parties, vindicate the unjustly attacked and persecuted, and thus at least arrest the further progress of disintegration and demoralization in the ranks of the only Party to which the long-suffering proletariat of America can look for redress.

We, therefore, appeal to all comrades who are able to allay their passion, to vote for the holding of a special national convention, meanwhile continuing uninterruptedly to fight the beast of capitalism and all its outposts.

As a place for such a convention we propose the city of New York, on account of its nearest location to a majority of our Sections, and because all parties concerned can most conveniently produce there their evidence and witnesses.

B. Reinstein, Organizer.

NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the New York State Executive Committee was held on August 25, 1902, at 2-6 New Reade street, Comrade Moren in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Onondaga county reported John M. Grady, James McAllister, Wm. McArdle and Charles H. Corregan elected delegates to the State Convention, and as alternates, Ambrose Schaefer, E. N. Montague, Walter Sweitzer and N. L. Phillips. Rochester reported Ch. A. Ruby and A. Metzler delegates, and R. Metzler and J. Gearity alternates. Utica sends F. W. Gunn. All other Sections which have not yet elected delegates to the State Convention are urged to do so at once and send in reports.

Communications: One from Section Utica asking for number of delegates attending convention, so that arrangements can be made with hotel for their accommodation; also asking that three of the delegates address an open air meeting in Utica on Saturday night, August 30. One was received from Comrade Corregan explaining that the Connecticut State Executive Committee had engaged him for an agitation tour, and he, therefore, cannot do any agitation in New York at present. One from Section Monroe County in reference to membership, reporting progress, and one from Richmond county giving financial report for one year. Two were also received from sympathizers; one asking for literature, the other acknowledging some that had been sent to him, and that he distributed same and hopes for good results.

Comrade Kuhn was elected the representative of the committee to the State Convention, as the secretary reported being unable to attend.

The Financial Secretary was instructed to render a financial report to the convention.

It was decided to recommend to the convention the placing of two speakers in the field, and in the meantime to open negotiations with Party members for the purpose.

A committee of two was elected to provide leaflets for the campaign.

The organizer of Section New York appeared before the committee in regard to certificates of nomination.

The State Committee decided to print same as soon as their legal form is ascertained and drafted.

The committee elected at the last regular meeting to prepare a report to the State Convention then made its report which was read and received.

Adjournment followed.

Emil Mueller, Secretary.

IRISH AGITATOR'S FUND.

Section Dayton, Ohio	$14.00
Section Colorado Springs, Colo.	5.00
Section Holyoke, Mass.	5.00
Section Lawrence, Mass.	5.00
21st Assembly District, Kings County, N. Y.	3.00
Section North Hudson, N. J.	7.50
New York, John Donohue, $2; John Holler, $2	4.00
Section Richmond, Va.	5.00
H. Morgan, Allegheny, Pa., collection	.17
Rhode Island State Ex. Com.	20.00
Section Hartford, Conn.	25.00
Total	$93.67
Previously acknowledged	$200.05
Grand Total	$293.72

Henry Kuhn, Nat'l Sec'y.

SECTION VANCOUVER, B. C.

Election of officers for ensuing three months: Organizer, W. Griffiths; Recording Secretary, L. Barker; Financial Secretary, E. Hanbury; Treasurer, J. Gallety; Literature Agent, A. Surges; Grievance Committee, Shankman, Summer, Hanbury; Auditing Committee, Shankman, Padgham.

Wm. Griffiths,
Organizer Sec. Vancouver.

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS OF FRANK JORDAN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

September 1, 2, 3.—Frank Jordan, Beaver Falls; September 4, 5, 6, 7, New Castle; September 8, 9, 10, Sharon.

DAILY PEOPLE AUXILIARY LEAGUE.

A regular meeting of the above league was held on Tuesday, August 19, at 2-6 New Reade street. John Cosgrove in the chair. Communications: One from Somerville, N. J., with enrollment of Charles Sperlé and full payment in the amount of $50. One from Section Richmond, Va., to the effect that the said section had decided to join the league and would begin payments in September. One from Section Monroe Co., N. Y., stating that they are now making regular contributions to the Daily People under the call of September 3, 1901, and cannot, for the time being, contribute more, but that this is not their last word and they may soon get their hands free to do more. One from T. A. Devane, Troy, N. Y., that payments made by him be in the future credited to "De-Lee-Devane," as these payments are made up jointly by them. One from Section Union County, N. J., to the effect that they have made up their mind to join the league and thus express their fealty to the Daily People and their confidence in the "Managing Powers," and also sending $25 as the first payment.

The receipts of the evening were:

Charles Sperle, Somerville, N. J.	$50 00
Houston, Texas, G. Trapolino, $4; Charles Mullein, $4; F. A. Peters, $5	13 00
Herman Schoeps, Union Hill, N. J.	2.00
Section Rockville, Conn.	4.00
Section Union County, N. J.	25.00
J. A. Anthony, Santa Barbara, Cal.	5.00
J. Klein, N. Y. City	1.00
Jul. Samuels, N. Y. City	5.00
Isadore Klein, N. Y. City	4.00
Georeg Abelson, N. Y. City	1.00
F. A. Walsh, N. Y. City	1.00
John Piamondon, N. Y. City	5.00
John P. Murphy, N. Y. City	4.00
L. Whitelaw, N. Y. City	5.00
L. Rasmussen, N. Y. City	5.00
Total	$130.00
Previously Acknowledged	944.00
Grand Total	$1,074.00

If every person in the county were to make an effort to get several members together in a club and thus raise, by voluntary contributions, $1 per week for fifty weeks, the mortgage on the Daily People plant would soon be wiped out and the Party press could then freely develop and become the great power it ought to be. This should not be difficult at all and we feel certain it could be done if the matter were taken in hand energetically.

August Gilhaus, Secretary.

S. L. P. OF CANADA.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. held August 25 at London, Ont; C. Corbin, chairman. All members present.

Minutes of last meeting read and accepted.

Communication—From Section Hamilton; received and filed. From Section Toronto; received and filed. From W. Thompson, secretary Section Toronto; answered that the information desired will be sent to Section Toronto as soon as received by the N. E. C.

From manager of Daily People. The secretary was instructed to attend to this matter.

Reports—financial statement—Balance per last statement, $58.71; contributions to Canadian Defense Fund, $6.50; total, $65.21.

The secretary was instructed to write Comrade Kuhn, New York, inquiring on what dates Comrade Connolly could come to Canada.

Kerrigan, Montreal, asking if he thought it possible to organize a section there.

Comrade Humphrey, that the charter and books of Section St. Thomas must be returned to the N. E. C.

Also Section Hamilton, asking what State the section is in and what they are doing for due stamps.

It was decided to procure list to send to all sections from time to time to show their standing.

Philip Courtenay,
Recording Secretary.

SECTION PROVIDENCE, R. I.

To members of Section Providence:

Comrades, you are hereby notified that a Section meeting of Section Providence will be held in Textile Hall, 1955 Westminster street, on Sunday, September 7, 1902, immediately after the State Convention for the purpose of nominating one delegate to represent the Socialist Labor Party at the convention of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, to be held in December, 1902; also to nominate candidates for city offices for the election to be held in Providence on Tuesday, November 4, 1902, and for any other business that may legally come before the meeting.

James McGuigan, Organizer.

S. L. P. AGITATION.

Boston, Mass.—The Agitation Committee of Section Boston have arranged the following open air meetings:

Friday, Sept. 5—City Square, Charlestown—C. F. Walker, James A. Bresnahan and James R. Nugent.

Tuesday, Sept. 9—Oaks Square, Brighton—C. F. Walker, Michael D. Fitzgerald and Joseph F. Maloney.

Friday, Sept. 12—Castle Square, Boston—Michael G. Power, James A. Bresnahan and James R. Nugent.

PHILADELPHIA AGITATION.

Friday, September 5.—Lehigh avenue and Germantown avenue.

Saturday, September 6.—One Hundred and Fortieth street and Lancaster avenue (West Philadelphia).

Saturday, September 6.—Two Hundred and Forty-fourth street and Lancaster avenue.

Sunday, September 7.—North Plaza, City Hall.

Friday, September 12.—Seller and Main streets, (Frankford).

Saturday, September 13.—1 Cotton and Main streets, (Mannyunk).

WISCONSIN'S CONVENTION.

NOMINATES STATE TICKET AND ENTERS CAMPAIGN.

Puck Heads Candidates—Platform and Resolutions Adopted—Social Democracy Scored—Much Enthusiasm Manifested — Congressional Nominees.

THE TICKET.

Governor—Herman Puck, of West Superior.

Lieutenant-Governor,—Hans Hillman Milwaukee.

Secretary of State—John Vierthaler, Milwaukee.

State Treasurer—N. E. Hanson, West Superior.

Attorney-General—Paul Fischer, Milwaukee.

State Superintendent—James H. Ecklard, West Superior.

Railroad Commissioner—Otto Knudson, West Superior.

Insurance Commissioner—Oliver Maury, Milwaukee.

August 30.—The State convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Wisconsin was called to order at 8.30 p. m. by State Secretary John Vierthaler. Comrades Fank R. Wilke and Herman Zander were elected temporary chairman and secretary, respectively. The chairman then appointed Comrades Rudolph Kler, Louis Schienbein and Louis Vierthaler a committee on credentials. Comrade Hans Hillmann made a short address, which was well received.

The report of the committee on credentials was then received, and showed a total of thirty-seven delegates entitled to seat and vote in the convention. Of this number twenty-six were from Milwaukee, and the balance came from West Superior, Sheboygan, Racine, North Prairie and Wausau.

The convention thereupon effected permanent organization, and the temporary chairman and secretary named above were elected permanent officers, with the addition of Comrade Charles Minkley as vice-chairman. Comrades John Vierthaler, Carl Doescher and James Benz were appointed a committee on platform and resolutions. While this committee retired to prepare its report, the convention was addressed by Comrade Frank R. Wilke, who spoke for about twenty minutes, at the conclusion of which he was greeted with hearty applause. The committee on platform and resolutions now reported, and submitted the following platform and resolutions for adoptpion:

The Socialist Labor Party of Wisconsin, in convention assembled, again indorses the principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party of America, as set forth in the Party's national platform, as follows:

"The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

"We hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

"We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

"To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

"Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

"Human power and natural forces are thus wasted that the plutocracy may rule.

"Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage.

"Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

"Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

"The time is fast coming when, in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

"We therefore call upon the wage workers of the United States and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Socialist Republic for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a republic in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization."

Whereas, At every election all political parties, with but one exception, the Socialist Labor Party, come before the workers with platforms teeming with glorious promises, the purpose of which is nothing but to catch votes, as such promises are never carried out;

Resolved, That we, the Socialist Labor Party, look upon such means of obtaining votes as dishonest and fraudulent. We hold that it is not by promises, but only by well-defined general principles resting upon an economic materialistic foundation, that one can determine where his class interests lie.

We therefore declare that the above principles are sufficient to show clearly the character of our party, and that its demands are purely in the interest of the working class.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The Republican and Democratic parties have in the past had opportunity to demonstrate to the working class that they were the friends of that class and have in every instance failed to do so, but always showed that they were the foes of the working class; and,

Whereas, In the past various reform parties have sprung up and have all died their natural death of corruption, their existence only being possible through the aid of the class-conscious workingmen that supported them; and,

Whereas, The latest of these so-called reform parties, the Social Democracy, is at present seeking to gain the confidence of the working class by advocating so-called labor reforms; and,

Whereas, All, even the best of reforms cannot, under the present system of production and distribution, save the working class from misery and degradation;

Resolved, That we call on the workers to shun all such factions and parties of the capitalist class, and to support the only party that stands for working class interests—the Socialist Labor Party.

The above platform and resolutions were unanimously adopted as read.

The convention then proceeded to nominate officers for the State ticket, with the result given above.

The Wisconsin State committee was empowered to fill all vacancies that might occur.

Comrades John Vierthaler, Charles Minkley and Herman Zander were elected a committee to draft a constitution for the government of the State organization of the Party.

The State secretary submitted his financial report from July 1, 1901, to July 1, 1902, as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, July 1, 1901	$20.94
Section Milwaukee, due stamps	40.56
Section Milwaukee, agitation	23.00
Section Sheboygan, due stamps	6.00
Section Sheboygan, agitation	18.00
Section W. Superior, due stamps	11.76
Section W. Superior, sundries	.70
Donations to agitation fund	6.63
Total	$127.59

DISBURSEMENTS.

Henry Kuhn, national secretary, due stamps	$35.00
Henry Kuhn, sundries	.40
Agitation (Middle West circuit)	66.00
Printing 1000 nomination blanks	6.75
Postage	.94
Total	$109.09
Balance, July 1, 1902	$18.50

Twenty-five due stamps on hand.

Report adopted.

Milwaukee was elected seat of State committee for next two years.

Comrade Charles Minkley wound up the State convention with an address in German, in which he scored the Social Democracy for betraying the working class on various occasions. He was applauded to the echo.

There being no further business before the convention, the same adjourned sine die.

The delegates representing the Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts remained and nominated Comrade Charles Minkley and Comrade Frank R. Wilke for members of Congress for the Fourth and Fifth Districts, respectively.

PRELIMINARY ITINERARY OF JAMES CONNOLLY.

September 15—New York County.
September 16-18—Westchester County, N. Y.
September 19—Paterson, N. J.
September 20—Elizabeth, N. J.
September 21—Union Hill, N. J.
September 22.—Newark, N. J.
September 23—Bridgeport, Conn.
September 24—New Haven, Conn.
September 25—Hartford, Conn.
September 26—Rockville, Conn.
September 27-28—Rhode Island.
September 29—Fall River, Mass.
September 30—New Bedford, Mass.
October 1—Boston, Mass.
October 2—Lowell, Mass.
October 3—Lawrence, Mass.
October 4—Haverhill, Mass.
October 5—Lynn, Mass.
October 6—Woburn, Mass.
October 7—Worcester, Mass.
October 8—Springfield, Mass.
October 9—Holyoke, Mass.
October 10 to 12—Troy, N. Y., and vicinity.
October 13—Schenectady, N. Y.
October 14—Syracuse, N. Y.
October 15—Rochester, N. Y.
October 16—Buffalo, N. Y.

Note—In so far these dates are now set, there can be no more additions and insertions. In order to accommodate Western points and have the speaker visit them before election day, Buffalo must be made not later than October 16. Even at that it will require close figuring to cover Minnesota before election day. It was impossible to reach Colorado. That State, as well as Utah, will be covered on the return trip from the Pacific Coast, for James Connolly is to go to San Francisco. Dates after October 16 will be published later.

Henry Kuhn,
National Secretary.

DIRECTORY OF . . . TRADES AND SOCIETIES.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P.—The County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets every third Friday at 8 p. m., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Herrscraft, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. and L. A., meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary, Ed McCormack.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL No. 307, Hartford, Conn., meets every second Thursday at S. L. P. hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets first and third Sundays of month at St. Louis hall, 443 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly district. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., headquarters and free reading room, 205 1-2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., 107 1-2 North Main street. The People agent, L. C. Holler, 205 1-2 South Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR Party meets every second and fourth Saturday evenings, at S. L. P. headquarters, 349 State street, Ernest T. Oakley, Organizer, 17 Wooster Pl. Westville branch meets every third Tuesday, at St. Joseph's hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, O., S. L. P., holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie County, S. L. P., meets first and third Saturdays, 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

SECTION CHICAGO, S. L. P.—Headquarters 118 Fifth avenue, (third floor front). City Central Committee meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. State Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m. Visitors welcome. W. Berns, Org., 12 Wilmot avenue.

SECTION CANTON, O., S. L. P., meets second and fourth Sundays at 2 p. m., in Union hall, 118 North Piedmont street. All are welcome. Discussion invited.

SECTION SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, S. L. P.—Headquarters, 1514 First avenue, near Pike street. Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m. S. T. & L. A. meets Mondays at 8 p. m. Wm. H. Walker, Financial Sec'y, 733 Fifteenth avenue.

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S. T. & L. A. CIGARS.

Box Trade a Specialty.

Our Jewel, a good cigar	Box of 50,	$1 25
Old Judge, equal to any 5c cigar	"	1 45
Arm and Hammer, a good combination	"	1 75
Invincibles, in the cheapest place, $2; our price	"	1 75
Nature Beauties, in your locality, $2.50; we charge	"	2 00
Medalion, equal to any 10c cigar	"	2 25

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Sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents.—J. Tepper & Co., 470 East Houston street, New York City, N. Y.

When ordering mention this paper.

CONNECTICUT, IMPORTANT.

To the members and Sections of the S. L. P. of Connecticut!

The dates for Com. Chas. H. Corregan's tour through the State have so far been set as follows:

September 3 and 4—Hartford.
September 5—8—Rockville.
September 9—11—New Britain.

All sections desiring special dates shall communicate their wishes to the undersigned.

Connecticut State Ex. Com. S. L. P.
M. Lechner, Sec'y.
4 Bellevue street.

CLEVELAND OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Wednesday, September 3.—Corner of Wilson and St. Clair streets.

Thursday, September 4.—Corner of Wilson and Broadway.

Saturday, September 6. — Public Square.